

12

GEOGRAPHY OF NOVA SCOTIA,

WITH A BRIEF

INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE USE OF THE PUPILS OF THE

Institution for the Deaf & Dumb,

HALIFAX, N. S.

BY J. SCOTT HUTTON,]

PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTION.



HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM MACNAB, 11 PRINCE STREET.

1869

NS

371.912

+

455

The p
of the
books
ments
manus
venien

The
graphic
the Pro
Genera

The
tions, as
at the st
intende
explaine
diagram
stage th
and exa

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE present epitome has been compiled to meet the local wants of the Deaf and Dumb School, Halifax—the common text-books of Geography being unsuited to the peculiar requirements of deaf-mute instruction—and, after being used in manuscript for some years, is now printed for the greater convenience of our Teachers and Pupils.

The manual consists chiefly of three parts—a list of Geographical Terms and Phrases, an outline of the Geography of the Province in a catechetical form, and a brief Introduction to General Geography.

The Geographical Terms are *unaccompanied* by explanations, as mere verbal definitions would be comparatively useless at the stage, and for the class of learners, for which the book is intended. The “terms and phrases” are designed to be explained and illustrated by the Teacher, by means of signs, diagrams, and frequent reference to the map. At a subsequent stage the pupil may be required to attempt verbal definitions and examples of his own.

J. S. H.

THE WORLD—THE EARTH—THE GLOBE.

AMERICA.

ASIA.

EUROPE.

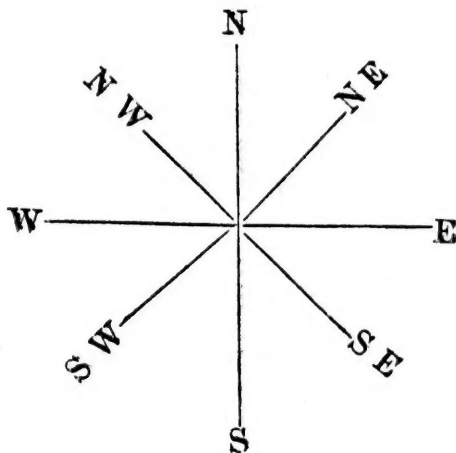
THE GLOBE.

AFRICA.

AUSTRALIA.

OCEANIA.

DIRECTIONS, OR POINTS OF THE COMPASS.



PARTS OF A COUNTRY.

NORTH-WESTERN PART.	NORTHERN PART.	NORTH-EASTERN PART.
WESTERN PART.	CENTRAL PART.	EASTERN PART.
SOUTH-WESTERN PART.	SOUTHERN PART.	SOUTH-EASTERN PART.

Of a Mountain.

GE

Gr

A
A
A
A

A
A
A
A
A

TH
A
TH
TH
TH
TH

A
A
A
A
Th
A
A
A
A

LOBE.

OPÉ.

RALIA.

IPASS.

GEOGRAPHY OF NOVA SCOTIA, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

1.—PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

LAND:

Continents,
Islands,
Groups of Islands.

A Continent.
A Group of Islands. }
A Cluster of Islands. }
A Peninsula.

An Isthmus.
A Cape.
A Promontory.
A Point.
A Headland, Naze, Ness
or Mull. }

The Coast or Shore.

A Mountain.

The top of..... }

The summit }

The base }

The bottom }

The sides

A Chain of Mountains. }

A Range of Mountains. }

A Mountain Range. }

A Hill.

The slope of a Hill.

A Volcano. }

A Burning Mountain. }

A Valley, Vale, or Dell.

A Plain.

WATER.

Oceans, Gulfs,
Seas, Lakes,
Rivers.

An Ocean. The Ocean.
A Sea. The Sea.
A Strait or Gut.
A Sound or Channel.

A Gulf or Bay.
A Lake, Loch, or Lough.
A River.

The Mouth of.....

The Source

The Banks

The Current }

The Stream }

The Channel }

The Bed }

The Course

The Basin

A Branch of... }

A Tributary of }

An Affluent of }

Rapids. Falls.
Cascade. Cataract.

An Estuary or Frith.
An Archipelago.

Of a Mountain.

Of a River

ASTERN
T.

ERN
T.

STERN
T.

A Forest.	A Road or Roadstead.	
A Desert or Wilderness.	A Harbour.	A Port. }
A Swamp or Bog. }	A Haven.	A Creek. }
A Fen or Marsh. }	A Cove.	An Inlet. }
A Plateau.	An Arm of the Sea.	
A Tableland.	The Head of the Harbour.	
A Prairie or Grassy }	The Mouth of the Harbour. }	
Plain.	The Entrance of the Harbour. }	
A Savannah.	A Current.	
A Pampa or Grassy }	The Tide.	
Plain.	High Water—Full Tide.	
	Low Water—Ebb Tide.	

II.—POLITICAL DIVISIONS, &c., OF THE EARTH.

A Country.	A Village.	
A Province.	A Settlement.	
A County.	A Town.	
A Township.	A City.	
A Parish.	County Town.	
A District.	Chief Town.	
A Territory.	Chief City.	
A State.	Capital=Metropolis.	
A Department.	A Canton.	
<hr/>		
An Empire.	A Republic.	
A Kingdom.	A Principality.	
A Monarchy.	A Duchy.	
A Limited Monarchy.	A Despotic Government.	
A Constitutional Gov't.	An Absolute Government.	

Rulers.

Emperor—Empress.	Prince—Princess.
King—Queen.	Sultan—Sultana.
Czar—Czarina.	Shah.
Duke—Duchess.	President.
Archduke—Archduchess.	Governor=Chief.

Legislature.

Parliament or Diet.	Chamber of Deputies.
House of Assembly.	Legislative Council.
House of Commons.	House of Lords.
House of Representatives.	Chamber of Peers.
Congress.	Senate.

COUNTRY.

RULER.

The Emperor of France,	{ The Emperor and Empress of the French.
The Empire of Russia,	The Czar of Russia.
The Empire of Turkey,	The Sultan of Turkey.
The Kingdom of Italy,	The King of Italy.
The Kingdom of Great Britain,	The Queen of Great Britain.
{ The Republic of the United States,	{ The President of the United States.
{ The Principality of Saxe Co- burg and Gotha,	{ The Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
The Duchy of Westphalia,	The Duke of Westphalia.
The Archduchy of Austria,	The Archduke of Austria.
The Province of Nova Scotia,	The Governor of Nova Scotia.

III.—VARIOUS PHRASES.

The Continent of America. }	The Peninsula of Halifax.
The American Continent. }	The Peninsula of Nova Scotia.
The Continent of Europe. }	The Peninsula of Florida.
The European Continent. }	&c., &c.
The Continent of Africa. }	The Gulf of Mexico.
The African Continent. }	The Gulf of St. Lawrence.
The Continent of Asia. }	&c., &c.
The Asiatic Continent. }	The Bay of Fundy.
	The Bay of Biscay.
The Island of Newfoundland.	&c., &c.
The Island of Cape Breton.	The Sea of Japan.
The Island of Great Britain.	The Sea of Kamtschatka.
&c., &c.	&c., &c.
The Isthmus of Chignecto.	The Strait of Canso.
The Isthmus of Panama.	The Strait of Belisle.
&c., &c.	&c., &c.
The Mouth of the St. Lawrence	Our own Province=This Prov.
The Source of St. Lawrence.	The neighbouring Province.
The Source of the Mississippi.	The adjoining Province,
The Mouth of the Mississippi.	The sister Provinces. }
Branch of the Shubenacadie.	The neighbouring Provinces }
Tributary of the Mississippi.	&c., &c.
&c., &c.	The British Provinces.
The Deserts of Arabia.	The British Colonies.
The Desert of Sahara.	The Brit. American Colonies.
The Plains of Mexico.	The Australian Colonies.
The Prairies of the West.	Our African Colonies.
The Pampas of South America.	Our Asiatic Colonies.
&c., &c.	The Colony of Natal.

The Falls of Niagara.	The Colony of Tasmania.
The Rapids of the St. John R.	The Colony of Brit. Columbia.
The Rapids of the St. Lawrence	&c., &c.
&c., &c.	The Colonies.
The Harbour of Halifax.	The Mother Country.
The Harbour of St. John.	Britain's American Possessions.
The Harbour of New York.	Her European Possessions.
&c., &c.	Her African Possessions.
The Mouth of Halifax Harbour	Her Asiatic Possessions.
The Entrance of the Harbour.	—
The Head of it.	The County of Halifax.
The East Side of it.	The Township of Halifax.
The West Side of it.	The City of Halifax.
—	The County of Pictou.
CIVIL DIVISIONS, &c.	The Township of Pictou.
The Province of Nova Scotia.	The Town of Pictou.
The Prov. of New Brunswick.	&c., &c.
The Prov. of Ontario.	The State of New York.
The Prov. of Quebec.	The City of New York.
&c., &c.	The State of Maine.
The Upper Provinces.	&c., &c.
The Lower Provinces.	The District of Columbia.
The District of—	&c. &c.
The Parish of—	The Legislature of Nova Scotia.
&c. &c.	The Legis. of New Brunswick.
The Department of—	The Legislature of Canada.
The Canton of—	The Provincial Legislature.
The Capital of—	The Legis. of Great Britain.
The Chief town of—	The Legis. of the United States.
The Metropolis of—	&c. &c.

IV. DIRECTIONS.

North—N.....	North from.....
South—S.....	South from.....
East—E.....	East from.....
West—W.....	West from.....
—	—
In the N. of.....	On the N. of....
In the S. of.....	On the S. of....
In the E. of.....	On the E. of....
In the W. of.....	On the W. of....
—	—
North-east of....	N. E. from.....
North-west of....	N. W. from.....
South-east of....	S. E. from.....
South-West of....	S. W. from.....

V. I.
The A
The l
The
The
The l
The
Hemi
The
The
The
The
The l
The
The
The T
The
The
Zone
The

1. V
2. V
3. V
4. V
5. V
6. V
7. A
8. A
9. V
10. V
11. V

V. IMAGINARY LINES, &c., ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The **Axis** of the Earth.**The Poles.**

The North Pole,

The South Pole.

The Equator.

The Equinoctial Line

Hemispheres.

The Northern Hemisphere,

The Southern Hemisphere,

The Eastern Hemisphere,

The Western Hemisphere.

The Polar Circles.

The Arctic Circle,

The Antarctic Circle.

The Tropics.

The Tropic of Cancer,

The Tropic of Capricorn.

Zones.

The Torrid Zone,

The North Frigid Zone,

The South Frigid Zone,

The N. Temperate Zone,

The S. Temperate Zone.

Meridians.

The first Meridian.

Parallels.**Longitude.**

West Longitude,

East Longitude.

Latitude.

North Latitude,

South Latitude.

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds.

Equinoxes.

The Spring Equinox, }

The Vernal Equinox, }

The Autumnal Equinox,

The Equinoctial Gales.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. What is the name of the building you are now living in?
2. What *street* is the Institution in?
3. What *city* is the street in?
4. What *country* is Halifax in?
5. What part of the world is Nova Scotia in?
6. What part of America is it in?
7. Are you a native of this city?
8. Are you a native of this country?
9. What is your *native place*?
10. What is your *native country*?
11. What part of the country do you belong to?

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

History, &c.

1. *What is the name of this country ?*
Ans.—Nova Scotia.
2. *Was it always so called ?*
 No; it was originally called "ACADIE" or "ACADIA."
3. *What was the original name of this country ?*
4. *What is the meaning of the name "Nova Scotia."*
 It means "NEW SCOTLAND."
5. *How did it receive this name ?*
 It was so called by the first settlers, who came from Scotland.
6. *How old is Nova Scotia ?*
 Between 200 and 300 years old.
7. *When was Nova Scotia first discovered, and by whom ?*
 It was discovered by JOHN and SEBASTIAN CABOT, in the year 1497, (about 370 years ago).
8. *By whom was it first settled ?*
 By DE MONTS, who established a French colony at Port Royal, Annapolis, in the year 1605.
9. *Does it still belong to the French ?*
 No; after long wars between the British and the French, it was finally ceded to the British in the year 1713.
10. *To whom does Nova Scotia now belong ?*
11. *When did the British obtain final possession of it ?*
12. *What is the Capital of Nova Scotia ?*
 THE CITY OF HALIFAX.
13. *When was the City of Halifax founded, and by whom ?*
 On the 21st of June, in the year 1749, by Governor CORNWALLIS.
14. *How old is Halifax now ?*
15. *How did Halifax receive its name ?*
 It was so named, in honour of the EARL of HALIFAX in England.
16. *What was the ancient Capital of the Province ?*
 Port Royal, or Annapolis.
17. *By whom was Annapolis founded ? When ?*
18. *What two countries form the Province of Nova Scotia ?*
 Nova Scotia Proper, and the Island of Cape Breton.
19. *In which of them are we now ?*
20. *To which do you belong ?*
21. *Is Nova Scotia Proper an island ?*
 No it is a PENINSULA.

NOV

22

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

32.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

15.

16.

33.

St

W

Sh

Ta

W

M

O

M

E

NOVA SCOTIA PROPER AND CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

22. *What lies between Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton?*
The Strait of CANSO.
23. *Were Nova Scotia and Cape Breton always one Province?*
No; they were once separate Provinces, but were united under one Government in 1819.
24. *When were they united?*
25. *Tell me the name of your native County.*
26. *In what direction does it lie from here?*
27. *Give me the names of the Towns and Villages of your own County.*
28. *Name the Townships of it?*
29. *Into how many Counties is Nova Scotia Proper divided?*
Into fourteen.
30. *Into how many Counties is Cape Breton Island divided?*
Into four Counties.
31. *How many counties in the whole Province?*
Eighteen.
32. *Name them.*

COUNTIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. HALIFAX County. | 8. KINGS County. |
| 2. LUNENBURG County. | 9. HANTS County. |
| 3. QUEENS County. | 10. CUMBERLAND County. |
| 4. SHELBURNE County. | 11. COLCHESTER County. |
| 5. YARMOUTH County. | 12. PICTOU County. |
| 6. DIGBY County. | 13. ANTIGONISH County. |
| 7. ANNAPOLIS County. | 14. GUYSBOROUGH County. |

COUNTIES IN CAPE BRETON.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 15. INVERNESS County. | 17. CAPE BRETON County. |
| 16. VICTORIA County. | 18. RICHMOND County. |

Productions, &c., of the Province.

33. *Tell me the principal Gold Diggings in the Province?*
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Stormont Diggings, | } In Guysborough County. |
| Wine Harbour " | |
| Sherbrooke " | |
| Tangier " | |
| Waverly " | } In Halifax County. |
| Montague " | |
| Oldham " | |
| Mount Uniacke " | |
| Renfrew " | } In Hants County. |

34. *What are the principal Coal Mines?*
 Sydney Mines, }
 Lingan " } In Cape Breton.
 Glace Bay " }
 Gowrie " }
 Albion " } In Pictou County.
 Westville " }
 The Joggins Mines, In Cumberland County.
35. *Where are there Iron Mines?*
 Near Folly River, Colchester County, and at Nictaux
 in Annapolis County.
36. *Where is Copper found?*
 At Cheticamp, Inverness County.
37. *Where are there large Plaster Quarries?*
 Near Windsor, Hants County.
38. *What County is noted for Grindstone Quarries?*
 Cumberland.
39. *What County is noted for its Apples and Cheese?*
 Annapolis.
40. *What County is noted for its Potatoes, Hay, and Fruit?*
 Kings County.
41. *What Counties are noted for Ship-building?*
 Hants, Yarmouth, Digby, Pictou, Colchester and
 Cumberland.
42. *Which are noted for the Fisheries?*
 Shelburne, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysboro, and
 Richmond.
43. *What are the chief Counties for Farming?*
 Colchester, Kings, Cumberland, Annapolis, Pictou
 and Hants.
44. *What is Digby County noted for?*
 For the Herring Fishery, and Ship-building.
45. *For what is Pictou County noted?*
46. *For what is Hants County noted?*
47. *What is Kings County noted for?*
48. *What is Yarmouth County noted for?*
49. *What is Cumberland County noted for?*
50. *What is Colchester County noted for?*
51. *For what is Cape Breton noted?*
52. *For what is Annapolis County famous?*
53. *How is Annapolis Town remarkable?*
54. *What are Cornwallis and Horton noted for?*
 For their fertile dyke lands.
55. *What is Cornwallis sometimes called?*
 The "Garden of Nova Scotia."

56.

57.

58.

59.

64.

St. M

Mus

LaH

Live

Port

Ann

Corr

Avo

Shu

Stev

Pug

Wal

East

Mar

Mal

65.

The

60.

61.

Th

62.

Fo

63.

Scot

56. *Why so?*

On account of its beauty and fertility.]

57. *What Counties are noted for their Gold?*

58. *Which Counties are noted for their Coal?*

59. *Which are noted for their Iron?*

Principal Rivers.

64. *Trace on the Map the following Rivers.*

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| St. Mary's River,... | } Flowing into the Atlantic. |
| Musquodoboit River, | |
| LaHave River,..... | |
| Liverpool River,... | |
| Port Medway River, | } Flowing into Annapolis Basin. |
| Annapolis River,..... | |
| Cornwallis River, | } Flowing into Minas Basin. |
| Avon River,..... | |
| Shubenacadie River, | } Flowing into Cobequid Bay. |
| Stewiacke River, | |
| Pugwash River,.... | } Flowing into Northumberland Strait. |
| Wallace River, | |
| East River, Pictou, .. | |
| Margarie River,.... | |
| Mabou River,..... | } Flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. |
| | |
65. *Which is the largest River in Nova Scotia?*
The Shubenacadie.

Principal Bays.

60. *Find on the Map the following Bays.*

Bay of Fundy,	Margaret's Bay,
Chiegnecto Bay,	Chedabucto Bay,
Bay Verte,	St. George's Bay,
Cobequid Bay,	St. Ann's Bay,
St. Mary's Bay,	St. Peter's Bay,

61. *Which is the largest Bay in the Province?*

The Bay of Fundy.

62. *How is the Bay of Fundy remarkable?*

For its great tides, which rise as high as 60 or 70 feet.

Principal Harbours.

63. *Find out on the Map the following Harbours in Nova Scotia Proper.*

Canso,	Lunenburg Harbour,	
Country Harbour,	Liverpool Harbour,	
St. Mary's,	Port Medway,	69. Fi
Wine Harbour,	Locke's Island,	
Mary Joseph,	Shelburne Harbour,	
Halifax Harbour,	Barrington Harbour,	
Sambro Harbour,	Yarmouth Harbour,	
Sheet Harbour,	Annapolis Basin,	70. W
Ship Harbour,	Port Williams,	
Pope's Harbour,	Harbourville, (Kings Co.)	
Advocate Harbour	Tatamagouche Bay,	71. W
Cumberland Basin,	Pictou Harbour,	It is
Pagwash Harbour,	Antigonish Harbour.	
Wallace Harbour,	Musquodoboit Hrbaour	
Merigomish Harbour,		

IN CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Ship Harbour,	Sydney Harbour,	72. Fi
Port Mulgrave,	Mainadieu Harbour,	
Port Hood,	Louisburg Harbour,	
Margarie Harbour,	Gabarus Harbour,	
St. Ann's Harbour,	Ariehtat Harbour,	

70. *What is said of Halifax Harbour?*

It is one of the finest in the world.

Principal Capes.

65. *Find out on the Map the following Capes.*

Cape North,	Cape George,	73. W
Cape Sable,	Cape Split,	74. Is
Cape Canso,	Cape Chiegnecto,	75. W
Cape Sambro,	Lingan Head,	76. W
Cape Blomidon,	Cape Breton.	

72. *For what are Cape North and Cape Sable remarkable?*

For storms and shipwrecks.

Principal Mountains.

73. *Find out on the Map the following Mountains.*

RANGES.

SINGLE MOUNTAINS.

The Cobequid Mountains.	Mount Thom,
The North “	Cape George,
The South “	Cape Porcupine,
The Antigonish “	Cape Blomidon
The Inverness “	Aspotogan.

74. *Which are the highest mountains in the Province?*

The Inverness Mountains, about 1,500 feet high.

Principal Islands.

69. *Find out on the map the following Islands.*

Sable Island,	Pictou Island,
Cape Sable Island,	St. Paul's Island,
Long Island	Boulardarie,
Locke's Island	Isle Madame.

70. *What is there remarkable about Sable Island?*

It is noted for its wild ponies; also, as a very dangerous place for ships.

71. *What about St. Paul's Island?*

It is rocky and stormy, and many shipwrecks happen there.

Principal Lakes.

72. *Find out on the Map the following Lakes.*

Grand Lake,	} In Halifax Co.
Ship Harbour Lake	
Sherbrooke Lake.....	In Lunenburg Co.
Lake Rossignol.....	In Queen's Co.
Tusket Lakes.....	In Yarmouth Co.
Lake Ainslie.....	In Inverness C. B.
Bras D'or Lake	In Cape Breton.

73. *What is the largest Lake in the Province?*

The BRAS D'OR.

74. *Is it salt water, or fresh?*

Salt—It is AN ARM OF THE SEA.

75. *What is the largest fresh-water Lake?*

Lake ROSSIGNOL, Queen's County.

76. *Which is the largest fresh-water Lake in Cape Breton?*

Lake AINSLIE.

Principal Towns and Villages.

77. *Find out on the Map the following Towns and Villages.*

HALIFAX CITY,	AMHERST,
DARTMOUTH,	PUGWASH,
LUNENBURG TOWN,	WALLACE,
LIVERPOOL,	TATAMAGOUCHE,
PORT MEDWAY,	PICTOU TOWN,
BRIDGEWATER,	NEW GLASGOW,
BARRINGTON,	ALBION MINES,
SHELBURNE TOWN,	WESTVILLE,
ARGYLE,	TRURO,
YARMOUTH TOWN,	UPPER STEWIAKKE,
WEYMOUTH,	SHUBENACADIE,

DIGBY TOWN,
ANNAPOLIS TOWN,
BRIDGETOWN,
LAWRENCETOWN,
BERWICK,
KENTVILLE,
CANNING,
WOLFVILLE,
WINDSOR
HANTSPOET,
PARRSBORO,

MUSQUODOBOIT,
SHERBROOKE,
ANTIGONISHE TOWN,
PORT HOOD,
MABOU,
BADDECK,
INGANISHE,
THE BAR,
SYDNEY,
ARICHAT,
GUYSBORO.

78. *Names the three largest Towns in the Province ?*
Halifax, Yarmouth, and Pictou.
79. *What is the Capital of the Province ?*
Halifax,
80. *What is the population of Halifax ?*
About 30,000.
81. *For what is Halifax noted ?*
For its noble Harbour, its strong Citadel, and its extensive Dockyard and Shipping.
82. *What is the population of Pictou and Yarmouth ?*
About 3,000 each.
83. *For what are Pictou and Yarmouth noted ?*
For their trade and shipping.
84. *What is Windsor noted for ?*
For its Gypsum or Plaster Quarries.
85. *What is Truro noted for ?*
For being the seat of the Normal School
86. *How is Annapolis famous ?*
As the ancient Capital of the Province. It was formerly called Port Royal.

County, Township, Town.

87. *Distinguish and point out the following :—*
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Halifax County— | The County of Halifax. |
| Halifax Township— | The Township of Halifax. |
| Halifax City— | The City of Halifax. |
| Pictou County— | The County of Pictou. |
| Pictou Township— | The Township of Pictou. |
| Pictou Town— | The Town of Pictou. |
| Cape Breton Island— | The Island of Cape Breton. |
| Cape Breton County— | The County of Cape Breton. |

IT,

TOWN,

Lunenburg County—The County of Lunenburg.

Lunenburg Township—The Township of Lunenburg.

Lunenburg Town—The Town of Lunenburg.

Annapolis County—The County of Annapolis.

Annapolis Township—The Township of Annapolis.

Annapolis Town—The Town of Annapolis.

Yarmouth County—The County of Yarmouth.

Yarmouth Township—The Township of Yarmouth.

Yarmouth Town—The Town of Yarmouth.

Antigonishe County—The County of Antigonishe.

Antigonishe Township—The Township of Antigonishe.

Antigonishe Town—The Town of Antigonishe.

Digby County—The County of Digby.

Digby Township—The Township of Digby.

Digby Town—The Town of Digby.

Guysboro County—The County of Guysboro.

Guysboro Township—The Township of Guysboro.

Guysboro Town—The Town of Guysboro.

adel, and 50

Shelburne County—The County of Shelburne.

uth ?

Shelburne Township—The Township of Shelburne.

Shelburne Town—The Town of Shelburne.

88. What is your native COUNTRY?

89. What is your native TOWNSHIP?

90. What is your native place?

91. What county do you belong to?

92. What township do you belong to?

ool

93. What place do you belong to?

ince. It w

94. What county are you now in?

95. What township are you now in?

96. What city are you now in?

Extent, Boundaries, &c.

97. *What is the length and breadth of the Province?*

Its greatest length is 390 miles, and its breadth varies from 100 to 30 miles.

Halifax.
of Halifax.
ifax.

98. *How is it bounded on the North?*

By the Bay of Fundy, Chignecto Bay, New Brunswick, Northumberland Strait, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Pieton.
of Pietou.
ctou.

99. *What bounds Nova Scotia on the South?*100. *What bounds it on the East?*101. *What bounds it on the West?*

Cape Breton.
Cape Breton.

102. *How is it bounded on the South, East, and West?*

By the Atlantic Ocean.

103. *On how many sides is Nova Scotia bounded by the sea?*
104. *What is the population of the Province?*
About 380,000.
105. *For what is Nova Scotia noted?*
For its extensive coast and numerous good harbours; its coal, plaster, iron, gold and other minerals; shipbuilding and its fisheries.
106. *What separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia proper?*
The Gut of Canso.
107. *What Counties lie on the Bay of Fundy?* (See Map).
108. *What Counties lie on the Northumberland Strait?*
109. *What Counties lie on the Gulf Coast?*
110. *What Counties lie on the Atlantic coast?*
111. *What Counties lie on the Strait of Canso?*
112. *What County borders on New Brunswick?*
113. *What is the N. E. extremity of Nova Scotia?*
Cape North.
114. *What is the S. W. extremity of it?*
Cape Sable.
115. *Where is SABLE ISLAND?*
116. *For what is it remarkable?*
For its wild ponies; also for shipwrecks. It is a dangerous place for ships.
117. *For what is CAPE NORTH remarkable?*
For its storms.
118. *What about CAPE SABLE?*
It is a dangerous place for ships. It was there that the steamer "Hungarian" struck, and was lost, with all on board.
119. *Of what country does Nova Scotia form a part?*
Of the DOMINION OF CANADA.
120. *When was the Dominion of Canada formed?*
On the 1st of July, 1867.
121. *What Provinces are included in the Dominion?*
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec.
122. *Of what does the Dominion of Canada form a part?*
Of BRITISH AMERICA.
123. *Of what does British America form a part?*
Of the BRITISH EMPIRE.
124. *Who is the HEAD or CHIEF RULER of the British Empire?*
Her Majesty, QUEEN VICTORIA.
125. *Where does the Queen reside?*
In LONDON, England.
126. *Who is the Governor of Nova Scotia?*
127. *Who is the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION?*

TABULAR VIEW OF NOVA SCOTIA.

by the sea?

Counties.	Popula.	Townships.
good harbour r minerals;	1 Halifax, . 49,000	{ Halifax, Dartmouth, Lawrencetown, Preston.
	2 Pictou.... 29,000	{ Pictou, Egerton, Maxwelton.
	3 C'p Breton 21,000	{ Sydney, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's.
Scotia proper?	4 Colchester 20,000	{ Truro, Onslow, Londonderry, Stirling.
	5 Inverness, 20,000	{ Port Hood. Canso, Margarie. Ainslie.
(See Map).	6 Lunenburg 20,000	{ Chester, Lunenburg, New Dublin.
Strait?	7 Cumberland 20,000	{ Amherst, Wallace, Parrsboro'.
	8 Kings, ... 19,000	{ Horton, Cornwallis, Aylesford.
	9 Hants, ... 18,000	{ Falmouth, Windsor, Newport, Rawdon, Douglas, Kempt, Maitland.
	0 Annapolis, 17,000	{ Clements, Annapolis, Granville, Wilmot.
ia?	1 Yarmouth, 16,000	{ Yarmouth, Argyle.
	12 Antigonish 15,000	{ Antigonish, Arisaig, Tracadie, St. An- drew's.
	3 Digby, 15,000	{ Digby, Clare.
	4 Guysboro', 13,000	{ Manchester, Guysboro', St. Mary's.
	5 Richmond, 13,000	{ Arichat, Maitland, Lennox, Hawkesbury.
wrecks. It is	6 Shelburne, 11,000	{ Barrington, Shelburne.
	7 Victoria, . 10,000	{ Sydney, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's.
	8 Queens, .. 9,000	{ Liverpool, Guysboro'.

County Towns.	Villages and Settlements.
It was there t with all on board	{ Dartmouth, Bedford, Sackville, Upper Musquodoboit, Middle Musquodoboit, Chezetcook, Tangier, Margaret's Bay.
a part?	{ New Glasgow, Albion Mines, Durham, Greenhill, River John, Merigomish.
ned?	{ The Bar, Lingan, Louisburg, Little Bras d'Or.
inimon?	{ Clifton, Tatamagouche, Great Village.
ario, and Quebec	{ Folly, Economy, Five Islands, Upper Stewiacke, Middle Stewiacke.
orm a part?	{ Mabou, Ship Harbour, Plaster Cove, Whykokomagh, Broad Cove, Margarie, Lake Ainslie.
art?	{ Chester, Bridgewater, New Ross, New Germany, New Dublin, Petite Riviere.
British Empire	{ Pugwash, Wallace, Parrsboro', Minudie, Maccan, West Chester.
	{ Wolfville, Canning, Billtown, Berwick, Somerset, Williamsport, Canard.
DOMINION?	

County Towns.	Villages and Settlements.
9 Windsor,	{ Hantsport, Maitland, Walton, Kennetcoo Brooklyn, The Gore, N.M. River, No. Renfrew, Shubenacadie.
10 Annapolis Tn,	{ Bridgetown, Lawrence town, Paradi Caledonia, Middleton, Clements port.
11 Yarmouth Tn,	{ Tusket, Hebron, Jebogue, Argyle.
12 Antigonish Tn,	{ St. Andrews, Little River, Tracadie, Il bour Bouche.
13 Digby Town, .	{ Weymouth, Westport, Hillsburg, B River, Montegan.
13 Guysboro' Tn,	{ Sherbrooke, Canso, Port Mulgrave. Glenelg Caledonia.
14 Arichat	{ Little Arichat, Discouse, Bourgeois.
15 Shelburne Tn,	{ Barrington, Locke's Island, Jordan Riv Sable River.
17 Baddeck,	{ English Town, St. Ann's, Middle River.
18 Liverpool,	{ Milton, Mill Village, Brookfield, Harmo Port Medway, Caledonia.

Examination Questions.

1. What is the name of this country?
 2. Was it always so called?
 3. What was the original name of this country?
 4. What is the meaning of the name Nova Scotia?
 5. How did it receive this name?
 6. How old is Nova Scotia?
 7. When was Nova Scotia first discovered, and by whom?
 8. By whom was it first settled?
 9. Does it still belong to the French?
 10. To whom does Nova Scotia now belong?
 11. When did the British obtain final possession of it?
 12. What is the Capital of Nova Scotia?
 13. When was the city of Halifax founded and by whom?
 14. How old is Halifax now?
 15. How did it receive its name?
 16. What was the ancient Capital of the Province?
 17. By whom was Annapolis founded? When?
-
18. What two countries form the *Province of Nova Scotia*?
 19. In which of these are we now?
 20. To which of them do you belong?

- ents. . Is Nova Scotia Proper an Island?
 . Were Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton always one Province?
 on, Kennetcook. . When were they united?
 M. River, Nova. . Tell me the name of your *native county*?
 e. . In what direction does it lie from here?
 own, Paradise. . Give me the names of the TOWNS and VILLAGES of your
 Clementsport. . own county?
 Argyle. . Name the TOWNSHIPS of it?
 e, Tracadie, H. . Into how many COUNTIES is Nova Scotia Proper divided?
 Hillsburg, B. . Into how many Counties is Cape Breton Island divided?
 . How many Counties in the whole Province?
 . Name them.
 ort Mulgrave. .
 . Tell me the principal GOLD DIGGINGS in the Province?
 ourgeois. . What are the principal COAL MINES?
 nd, Jordan Riv. . Where are there IRON MINES?
 . Where is COPPER found?
 Middle River. . Where are there large PLASTER QUARRIES?
 okfield, Harmo. . What county is noted for Grindstone quarries?
 nia. . What county is noted for its APPLES and CHEESE?
 . What county is noted for its POTATOES, HAY and FRUIT?
 . What counties are noted for SHIPBUILDING?
 . Which are noted for the FISHERIES?
 . For what is HANTS noted?
 . What is YARMOUTH noted for?
 try? . For what is PICTOU county noted?
 Scotia? . What is COLCHESTER noted for?
 . What is LUNENBURG noted for? DIGBY? CUMBERLAND?
 . For what is CAPE BRETON noted?
 and by whom? . What do you know about CORNWALLIS?
 . Why is it so called?
 . Do you know anything particular about Horton?
 .
 sion of it? .
 nd by whom? . Name some of the principal Rivers in Nova Scotia?
 . Which is the largest?
 . Where does the SHUBENACADIE flow into?
 . Where does LaHave River flow into?
 . Where does the EAST RIVER of Pictou flow into?
 . Where does ST. MARY'S River empty?
 . Where does the CORNWALLIS RIVER empty?
 . Where does the STEWIAKKE RIVER flow into?
 of Nova Scotia. . Where does the MUSQUODOBOIT RIVER flow into?
 . Into what water does the ANNAPOLIS RIVER run?
 . Into what water does the MARGARIE River run?

62. Mention some of the principal BAYS?
 63. Which is the largest?
 64. How is the Bay of *Fundy* remarkable?
-
65. Name some of the HARBOURS on the Atlantic coast?
 66. Mention some Harbours on the Gulf Shore?
 67. Name some on the Bay of Fundy shore?
 68. Name some on the Gut of Canso?
 69. Mention some in Cape Breton?
 70. What is said of Halifax Harbour?
 71. Can you tell the principal CAPES of the Province?
 72. Can you mention the principal MOUNTAINS?
 73. Which are the highest?
 74. What do you know about CAPE SABLE?
 75. What about CAPE NORTH?
 76. Tell me the names of a few ISLANDS?
 77. What is there remarkable about SABLE ISLAND?
 78. What about ST. PAUL'S ISLAND?
 79. Name some of the principal LAKES in the Province?
 80. Which is the largest Lake in the Province?
 81. Is it salt water or fresh?
 82. Which is the largest *fresh-water* lake?
 83. Which is the largest *fresh-water* lake in Cape Breton?
-
84. In what county is Windsor situated?
 85. In which county is Truro situated?
 86. In which county is Dartmouth situated?
 87. Where are New Glasgow, Bridgewater, Liverpool?
 88. Where are Argyle, Amherst, Lawrencetown, Kentville?
 89. In which counties are the following places:—Weymouth, Berwick, Canning, Wolfville, Windsor, Bridgewater, Hantsport, Parrsboro, Pugwash, Wallace, Tatamagouche, Westville, Stewiacke, Shubenacadie, A Mines, Musquodoboit, Sherbrooke, Port Hood, M. Baddeck, Sydney, the Bar, Arichat, Barrington.
-
90. Name the three largest Towns in the Province?
 91. What is the population of HALIFAX?
 92. What is the population of PICTOU and YARMOUTH?
 93. For what are they noted?
 94. For what is WINDSOR noted?
 95. What is TRURO noted for?
 96. How is ANNAPOLIS TOWN famous?
-
97. What is the length and breadth of the Province?
 98. How is it bounded on *the North*?

Atlantic coast?
re?

10. What bounds Nova Scotia on the South?
10. What bounds it on the East?
11. What bounds it on the West?
12. How is it bounded on the South, East and West?
13. On how many sides is Nova Scotia bounded by the sea?
14. What is the population of the Province?
15. For what is Nova Scotia noted?

Province?
INS?

6. What separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia Proper?
7. What counties lie on the Bay of Fundy? (See map).
8. Which counties lie on the Northumberland Strait?
9. What counties lie on the Gulf coast?
10. Which counties lie on the Atlantic Coast?
11. What counties lie on the Strait of Canso, east side?
12. Which counties lie on the Gut of Canso, west side?
13. What county borders on New Brunswick?
14. How are Nova Scotia and New Brunswick connected?
15. What is the North-eastern extremity of the Province of Nova Scotia?

the Province?
nce?

in Cape Breton?

- What is the South-western extremity of it?
- Where is SABLE ISLAND?
- For what is it remarkable?
- For what is CAPE NORTH remarkable?
- What about CAPE SABLE?

?
f, Liverpool?
etown, Kentville
places:—Weym
indsor, Bridget
Wallace, Tat
hubenacadie, A
e, Port Hood, M
at, Barrington.

- Of what country does Nova Scotia form a part?
- When was the DOMINION OF CANADA formed?
- What Provinces are included in the Dominion?
- Of what does the Dominion form a part?
- Of what does British America form a part?
- Who is the CHIEF RULER of the BRITISH EMPIRE?
- Where does HER MAJESTY reside?
- Who is the Governor of Nova Scotia?
- Who is the Governor General of the Dominion?
- Where does he reside?

Province?

YARMOUTH?

Province?

INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

NAMES OF PLACES.

WHICH WE VERY OFTEN READ OR HEAR ABOUT.

NOTE.—Before entering on a systematic course of General Geography the pupils should be familiarized in an easy conversational way—by sight or otherwise—with the names and positions of the following places, by constant reference to the map or globe,—the Teacher being careful as they go along to associate each place with something memorable and characteristic, suited to the pupils' comprehension, and fitted to awaken interest in the subject, thus tending to fix the localities in their minds.

QUEBEC.
(QUEBEC.)

NEW BRUNSWICK.
(FREDERICTON.)

DOMINION OF
CANADA.

NOVA SCOTIA.
(HALIFAX.)

ONTARIO.
(TORONTO.)

NORTH AMERICA.

Arctic Regions.

North-west Territory.

Greenland.

Labrador.

Quebec.

New Brunswick.

Newfoundland.

Ontario.

P. E. Island.

Nova Scotia.

Cape
Breton.

United States.

Bermuda.
West Indies.

Mexico.

South America.

GEOGRAPHY.

S.

EAR ABOUT.

of General Geogra
sational way—by st
following places, London,
or being careful as Edinburgh,
memorable and ch Dublin,
d fitted to awaken t Liverpool,
ttles in their minds Glasgow,
Manchester,

IRELAND.
(DUBLIN.)

ENGLAND.
(LONDON.)

MOTHER COUNTRY.

WALES.
(SWANSEA.)

SCOTLAND.
(EDINBURGH.)

PLACES IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

Birmingham,	Staffordshire,
Leeds,	Lancashire,
Paisley,	Cornwall,
Dundee,	Newcastle,
Belfast,	Oxford,
Sheffield,	Cambridge.

PLACES IN EUROPE.

NOVA SCOTIA (HALIFAX)	Great Britain,	Greece,	Paris,
	Ireland,	Turkey,	Rome,
	France,	Belgium,	St. Petersburg,
	Spain,	Holland,	Berlin,
	Germany,	Switzerland,	Amsterdam,
	Russia,	Poland,	Venice,
	Prussia,	Hungary,	Vienna,
	Italy,	Sweden,	Constantinople.

PLACES IN AMERICA.

Boston,	Washington,	British America,
Ireland New York,	Baltimore,	Canada,
St. John, N.B.	Cincinnati,	British Columbia,
Fredericton,	New Orleans,	United States,
Portland, Me.	Chicago,	The Northern States
Quebec,	San Francisco,	The Southern States
Montreal,	St. Louis,	California,
Ottawa,	Mexico,	New England,
Toronto,	Panama,	The West Indies,
Charlottetown,	Rio Janeiro,	Brazil,
St. John's, N.F.L.	Valparaiso,	Peru,
Philadelphia,	Cape Horn,	Chili.

PLACES IN ASIA.

Armenia.	Palestine,	Japan.	Jeddo,
East Indies.	Turkey,	East Indies,	Pekin,
	Arabia,	Caleutta,	Nankin,
South America.	China,	Madras,	Mecca,
	India,	Bombay,	Jerusalem.

PLACES IN AFRICA.

Egypt.	Suez.	Cape of Good Hope.
Cairo.	Algiers.	Cape Town.
Alexandria.	Morocco.	Madagascar.
Abyssinia.	Guinea.	St. Helena.

PLACES IN OCEANIA.

Australia.	New Zealand.	New Guinea.
Sydney.	Tasmania.	New Hebrides.
Melbourne.	Borneo.	Sandwich Island.

LEADING PLACES &c. OF INTEREST.

I.

1. AMERICA is the part of the world in which we live.
2. ASIA is the largest *continent* on the globe.
3. EUROPE is the smallest continent.
4. AFRICA is the driest and warmest continent.
5. THE PACIFIC is the largest *ocean* on the globe.
6. THE ATLANTIC is the stormiest ocean.
7. THE POLAR REGIONS are the coldest part of the earth.
8. THE TROPICS are the hottest part of the earth.
9. THE HIMALAYAS are the highest *mountains* in the world.
10. MOUNT VESUVIUS is the most famous *volcano* in the world.
11. THE AMAZON is the largest *river* in the world.
12. LAKE SUPERIOR is the largest *lake* in the world.
13. THE VICTORIA FALLS, in South Africa, are the greatest *waterfall* in the world.
14. THE FALLS OF NIAGARA are the most celebrated in the world.
15. THE SAHARA is the greatest *desert* in the world.
16. AUSTRALIA is the largest *island* in the world.
17. CAPE HORN is the most dangerous *cape* in the world.
18. THE BAY OF FUNDY has the greatest tides in the world.
19. THE BAY OF NAPLES is said to be the finest in the world.
20. THE DEAD SEA is the most remarkable water in the world.
21. THE MAMMOTH CAVE of Kentucky is the most remarkable cavern in the world.
22. PALESTINE is the most interesting *country* in the world.
23. JERUSALEM is the most interesting *city* in the world.

II.

- A.
of Good Hope. THE PYRAMIDS of Egypt are the highest buildings in the world.
Town. ST. PETER'S, at Rome, is the largest church in the world.
Mascars. THE CRYSTAL PALACE, at London, is the largest glass structure in the world.
Melenar. THE GREAT WALL of China is the longest wall in the world.
I A. THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, at Montreal, is the longest *tubular* bridge in the world.
New Guinea. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD is the longest railway in the world.
New Hebrides. THE GREAT EASTERN is the largest vessel in the world.
Sandwich Island. GIBRALTAR is the strongest fortress in the world.

III.

- INTEREST.
which we live. THE BRITISH EMPIRE is the greatest in the world.
be. LONDON is the greatest *city* in the world.
inent. MANCHESTER is the greatest city for *cotton manufactures* in the world.
e globe. BIRMINGHAM is the greatest place for *hardware* in the world.
part of the earth. SHEFFIELD is the greatest place for *cutlery*.
e earth. STAFFORDSHIRE is the greatest place for *pottery*.
ains in the world. NEWCASTLE has the most famous *coal mines* in the world.
volcano in the world. GLASGOW is famed for building steamers and *machinery*.
e world. LEEDS is famous for its *woollen* cloths.
he world. PAISLEY is famous for its *shawls* and *thread*.
ca, are the great. DUNDEE and Belfast are noted for their *linen* manufactures.
ost celebrated in. OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE are famous for their *universities*.
the world. LANCASHIRE is famous for *cotton* manufactures.
e in the world. DORNWALL is noted for its *tin* mines.
ides in the world. LIVERPOOL is one of the greatest shipping places in the world.
finest in the world. LONDON is one of the greatest shipping places in the world.
e water in the world. GLASGOW is one of the greatest shipping places in the world.
the most remarkable. NEW YORK is one of the greatest shipping places in the world.
try in the world. ALTIMORE is the greatest flour-market in the world.
y in the world. CINCINNATI is the greatest pork-market in the world.
DUNBURGH is one of the finest cities in the world.
ARIS is the largest city in Europe, except London.
EDDO is the largest city in Asia.
ATRO is the largest city in Africa.
ECCA is noted as the birth-place of Mahomet.
ENICE is remarkable for being built on 82 Islands.

58. AMSTERDAM is remarkable for being built on piles.
59. ITALY is one of the most beautiful countries in the world.
60. ROME is one of the most famous cities in the world.
61. ST. PETERSBURG is one of the most splendid cities in the world.
62. CHINA is the most populous country in the world.
63. HOLLAND is the lowest-lying country in the world.
64. SWITZERLAND is a most mountainous country.
65. SCOTLAND is one of the best educated countries in the world.
66. PRUSSIA is one of the best educated countries in the world.
67. THE UNITED STATES is one of the best educated countries in the world.

IV.

68. NEW YORK is the largest city in America.
69. The Amazon is the largest river in America.
70. THE MISSISSIPPI is the longest river in America.
71. THE ANDES are the highest mountains in America.
72. Lake Superior is the largest lake in America.
73. THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS are the highest in North America.
74. MONTREAL is the largest city in British America.
75. OTTAWA is the Capital of British America.
76. HALIFAX is the capital of Nova Scotia. Halifax has the largest harbour in the world.
77. FREDERICTON is the capital of New Brunswick, and JOHN is the largest city.
78. CHARLOTTETOWN is the capital of Prince Edward Island.
79. ST. JOHN'S is the capital of Newfoundland.
80. QUEBEC is the capital of the Province of Quebec.
81. TORONTO is the capital of Ontario.
82. WASHINGTON is the Capital of the United States.

V.

83. GREAT BRITAIN is famous for its *wealth* and *power*.
84. IRELAND is noted for *potatoes*.
85. FRANCE is noted for *wines* and *silks*.
86. SPAIN is noted for *oranges* and *raisins*.
87. SWEDEN is famed for its *iron*.
88. BRAZIL is famous for its *diamond mines*.
89. PERU is famous for its *silver mines*.
90. CHILI is famous for its *copper mines*.
91. CALIFORNIA is noted for its *gold mines*.
92. AUSTRALIA is also noted for its *gold mines*.
93. THE SOUTHERN STATES are noted for *cotton*, *tobacco*.
94. NEWFOUNDLAND is noted for its *cod* and *seal fisheries*.

built on piles.
countries in the world.
es in the world.
splendid cities in
in the world.
y in the world.
s country.
l countries in the w
l countries in the w
best educated cou

THE WEST INDIES are noted for *sugar* and *molasses*.

THE EAST INDIES are noted for *spices*.

CHINA is the country we get *tea* from.

TURKEY is the country we get *coffee* from.

ARABIA is noted for its fine horses.

MOROCCO is famed for its fine *leather*.

EGYPT is famous for its *Pyramids*.

ST. HELENA is noted as the place where Napoleon I. was imprisoned and died.

NEW GUINEA is noted for its *Birds of Paradise*.

BORNEO is noted for its great Ape, called the *ourang-outang*.

VI. COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS.

merica.
America.
er in America.
ains in America
n America.
ighest in North Am
ritish America.
America.
Scotia. Halifax has
n the world.
ew Brunswick, has
Prince Edward Isl
oundland.
nce of Quebec.
United States.

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
AND	London	AUSTRIA	Vienna
LAND	Edinburgh	UNITED STATES	Washington
AND	Dublin	BRIT. AMERICA	Ottawa
CE	Paris	BRAZIL	Rio Janeiro
.	Madrid	PERU	Lima
ANY	Frankfort	CHILI	Santiago
IA	St. Petersburg	PALESTINE	Jerusalem
IA	Berlin	CHINA	Pekin
EN	Stockholm	INDIA	Calcutta
.	Rome	ARABIA	Mecca
CE	Athens	JAPAN	Yeddo
EY	Constantinople	EGYPT	Cairo
IUM	Brussels	AUSTRALIA	{ Sydney and { Melbourne
AND	Amsterdam	NEW ZEALAND	Auckland
ERLAND	Berne	TASMANIA	Hobart Town
ND	Warsaw		

wealth and power.

ks.
isins.
mines.
s.
es.
vines.
ld mines.
ted for cotton,
d and seal fisheries

VII. EXERCISES ON THE MAP OR GLOBE.

ow me on the map the way from here to your place.

ow on the map the way from Halifax to Boston.

ow on the map the way from Halifax to Sydney, by land.

ow the way by sea.

ow the way you would go from Halifax to New York.

ow the way you would go from Halifax to Newfoundland.

ow the way you would go from Halifax to P. E. Island.

oint out one way from Halifax to St. Sohn, N. B.

ow another way you can go.

10. Let me see how you would go from here to Quebec.
11. Point out the way to Montreal.
12. Point out another way.
13. Show how you can go from Halifax to Ottawa.
14. Point out the shortest way to Ottawa.
15. Point out the way to Toronto.
16. Show how you would go from here to England or Scotland.
17. Show how you would go from here to the West Indies.
18. Show the way by land, from here to California.
19. Show the way by sea, from New York to San Francisco.
20. Show how you would go from Halifax to Australia.
21. Point out the way to New Zealand from here.
22. Show which way you would go to Ireland.
23. What way would you go from Halifax to India or China?
24. Point out the shortest route from England to India.
25. Point out the shortest route from New York to San Francisco.
26. Show the shortest route from Halifax to British Columbia.
27. How would you go from here to the Holy Land.
28. Show how you could sail round the world.

VIII. DISTANCES OF PLACES FROM HALIFAX.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

	Miles.	
To Windsor, by railway...	45	To Amherst.....
“ Truro “ ...	61	“ Annapolis,
“ Pictou, “ ...	113	“ Digby, by land.....
“ New Glasgow “ ...	106	“ Lunenburg, by coach
“ Antigonish, rail & coach, 152		“ Liverpool, “
“ Guysboro', by coach... 132		“ Shelburne, “
“ Canso Ferry,..... 189		“ Yarmouth, “
“ Sydney, by sea,..... 200		

IN OTHER PROVINCES.

To St. John, N.B., by land	310	To Fredericton, N.B.,
“ “ “ rail }		up the St. John Riv,
to Windsor and steamer across the Bay. }	150	“ Quebec, about.....
“ St. John's, N.F.L. }		“ Montreal, over.....
by sea, }	500	“ Ottawa, about.....
“ Charlottetown, P.E.I. 160		“ Toronto, about.....
		“ British Columbia..

ere to Quebec.

to Boston, U.S., by sea...	430...	About 1½ days sail by st'mr.
New York, " " "	640...	3 days sail by st'mr.
Charleston, S.C.,...	1,500...	7 " " "
New Orleans,.....	1,800...	8½ " " "
Fernando de Noronha,	900...	4 " " "
Liverpool, G.B., ...	9,000...	10 or 12 " " "
Melbourne, Australia	16,000...	3 or 4 months by sailing ves.
Calcutta, India.....	20,000...	4 or 5 " " "
Canton, China, by Cape,....	23,000...	5 or 6 " " "
San Francisco, }	3,500...	11 days by rail and coach.
Verland, N.Y. }		
San Francisco, by }	6,700...	About 3 weeks journey.
Manama..... }		
Jerusalem, in the }	5,000...	About 3 weeks or a month.
Holy Land, about }		
Suez Canal, about ..	11,000...	About 5 or 6 wks sail by st'mr.
Port of Good Hope..	9,000...	About a month's sail by st'mr.

IX. COMPARATIVE SIZES OF PLACES.

IX. COMPARATIVE SIZES OF PLACES.

EW GLASGOW, LUNENBURG, and LIVERPOOL are about the same size as **DARTMOUTH**.

FROM HALIFAX.

WELBURN and GUYSBORO' are about the same size as WINDSOR.

HERST and **ANTIGONISHE** are about the size of **TRURO**.

GBY is about the same size as ANNAPOLIS.

RMOUTH is about the same size as **PICTOU**.

mouth is about the same size as Pictou.
 Arlottown and Fredericton are about *twice* the size
 of Pictou.

igby, by land.....	of PICTOU.	
unenburg, by coach	LIFAX	is about 10 times as large as PICTOU.
iverpool,		" 5 times as large as CHARLOTTETOWN
		OR FREDERICTON.

“ **QUEBEC** and **TORONTO** are nearly *twice* as large as **HALIFAX**.
 (is twice as large as **QUEBEC** or **TORONTO**.

NTREAL { is twice as large as QUEBEC or TORONTO.
 { is four times as large as Halifax.

STON is 6 times as large as Halifax.

CES.

Fredericton, N.B., & YORK { is about six times larger than Boston.
 up the St. John Riv. { is between 30 and 40 times larger than Hlfx.
 Quebec, about. { has as many people as the four Maritime
 Montreal, over. { Provinces put together.
 Ottawa, about. DON is three times as large as New York.
 Toronto, about. DON contains nearly as many people as the whole
 British Columbia. Dominion of Canada.

X. RELATIVE POSITIONS OF PLACES.

NOTE.—In connection with the following exercises the pupil taught the names of the leading points of the compass, and applying them to the relative positions of the objects around him as the situations of the principal buildings and places in the neighbourhood in relation to the Institution, and to each other.

QUESTIONS.

1. In what quarter does the sun rise ?
2. In what quarter does it set ?
3. In what quarter is the wind to-day ?
4. In what direction does your home lie from here ?
5. In what direction does Dartmouth lie from Halifax ?
6. In what direction does Halifax lie from Dartmouth ?
7. In what direction does the sun move every day ?
8. From what quarter do the cold and snow come ?
9. From what quarter does the warm weather come ?
10. How does New Brunswick lie from here ?
11. How does Prince Edward Island lie from here ?
12. How does Cape Breton lie from here ?
13. In what direction do Ontario and Quebec lie from here ?
14. In what direction do the United States lie from here ?
15. In what direction do the West Indies lie from here ?
16. In what direction do the Arctic Regions lie from here ?
17. In what direction does Europe lie from here ?
18. How does Great Britain lie from here ?
19. How does Newfoundland lie from here ?
20. How does Bermuda lie from here ?

&c.,

&c.

OF PLACES.

exercises the pupil in the use of the compass, and practical objects around him, and places in the world, and to each other.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW WORLD.

Mr came from Scotland. Scotland is in the Old World, far, far away across the sea.

We are living in Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia is in the Old World.

This is called the New World because it was discovered about 400 years ago. Christopher Columbus discovered

any?
lie from here?
lie from Halifax?
lie from Dartmouth?
move every day?
and snow come?
warm weather come?

from here?
lie from here?
here?

and Quebec lie from here?
States lie from here?
Indies lie from here?
Regions lie from here?

lie from here?
in here?
from here?
ere?

The Old World is about 3000 miles across the sea from Europe. You can go there in a steamer in 8 or 10 days. Steaming the mails from Liverpool to Halifax every fortnight.

The Atlantic Ocean lies between the Old World and the New World. It is very, very deep, and often very stormy.

There are several *telegraphic cables* stretching across the Atlantic, under the sea, from Europe to America, for sending messages from the one to the other in a few minutes.

EUROPE, ASIA and AFRICA belong to the Old World; NORTH AMERICA and SOUTH AMERICA belong to the New World.

You are natives of North America. Mr. and and Mr. are natives of Europe. They are born Americans. They are Europeans.

Long ago America was peopled wholly by the Red Men Indians. Afterwards, Europeans came across the sea in ships, and cut down the woods, and shot the bears, and wild animals, and fought the Indians; and made farms, and built towns in America; and grew and multiplied. Now the poor Indians are few, and fast dying out. They live in the *prairies* and forests of the *far West*. Sometimes they attack the white men and burn their houses, and kill or *scalp* the men, women and children. But our Indians in Nova Scotia are quite harmless and peaceable.

There is a Railroad now, through the prairies, forests, and mountains, all the way across North America, from New York to San Francisco.

You can cross the Continent now in seven days. Formerly it took many weeks or months to travel across it by stage-coach—often with great danger from the wild Indians.

AMERICA is noted for its great lakes and rivers, and its forests and prairies.

SOUTH AMERICA is noted for its *diamond* and *gold*; its mighty river Amazon; its vast *pampas* covered with wild cattle and wild horses; and its forests full of monkeys, serpents, parrots, and wild beasts.

NORTH AMERICA.*

14. NORTH AMERICA is the upper half of the New World, and SOUTH AMERICA is the lower half of it.

15. North America is the part of the world we are in.

16. A large part of North America belongs to our Queen, the Queen of Great Britain—it is called BRITISH N. AMERICA.

17. Another large part of North America belongs to the UNITED STATES.

18. Which of these two parts are we in? We are in North America. We are in Nova Scotia; and Nova Scotia belongs to British America.

19. The UNITED STATES lie alongside of British America. They once belonged to the British, but rebelled about 104 years ago, and set up an independent Republic. They have no king or queen. They are ruled by a President chosen by the people every four years.

20. MEXICO is a country famous for its silver mines and for its robbers.

21. The DOMINION OF CANADA is the new name given to the British Provinces when they were united in one confederation on the 1st of July, 1867. The present Governor-General is He is appointed by the Queen. Nova Scotia belongs to the Dominion of Canada. We are in the Dominion. We are under the Governor-General. He rules over the Dominion for the Queen. We must obey him as we obey the Queen.

22. The WEST INDIES are very hot. We get sugar and molasses from them. Pine-apples, oranges, sugar-cane, and other nice fruits grow there plentifully. Tobacco and rum come from there. Many of the West India Islands belong to the British.

23. BERMUDA is the place where the British Admirals come from Halifax every winter with his fleet. It is a warm beautiful climate—no snow or ice there.

24. GREENLAND is a very very cold country—snow all the time. The natives are dwarfs. They dress in sealskins and live in snow-huts. They are so fond of fat, that they sometimes eat candles.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

25. NOVA SCOTIA is a Province of the Dominion of Canada.

26. NEW BRUNSWICK is a Province of the Dominion of Canada.

* See page 24.

27. QUEBEC is a Province of the Dominion.
28. ONTARIO is a Province of the Dominion.
29. HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY or RUPERT'S LAND is a part of the Dominion.
30. The NORTH-WEST TERRITORY is a part of the Dominion.
- The RED RIVER SETTLEMENT is part of the North-West Territory.
1. BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER'S ISLAND are a part of the Dominion.
2. NEWFOUNDLAND is not yet a part of the Dominion.
3. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is not yet a part of the Dominion.
4. LABRADOR is a part of the Dominion.
5. There are ... Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, formed on the 1st of July, 1867.
6. QUEBEC is the largest, and P. E. ISLAND is the smallest of the Provinces.
7. New Brunswick is the nearest to us, and British Columbia is the farthest away. New Brunswick lies next to Nova Scotia.
8. The United States lie next to the Dominion.
9. The part of the United States nearest to us, is the State of MAINE.

PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION.

- NOVA SCOTIA is noted for its shipbuilding, its fisheries, its coal, its plaster, its iron, and other *minerals*; also its *fruits*.
- NEW BRUNSWICK is noted for *lumbering* and *shipbuilding*.
- P. E. ISLAND is noted for its *oats* and *potatoes*.
- NEWFOUNDLAND is noted for its *cod* and *seal fisheries*—the best in the world.
- LABRADOR is noted for the *herring fishery*.
- THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC is noted for *lumbering*, *fisheries*, and *shipbuilding*.
- ONTARIO is noted for its *grain*. It is one of the finest farming countries in the world. A great deal of our *flour* comes from Ontario.
- HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY is noted for its *furs*—for *trapping* and hunting *beavers*, and other animals, for their furs.
- THE N. W. TERRITORY is noted for its fertile *prairies*, and *wild buffalo*.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER'S ISLAND are noted for their fertile soil, fine forests, and rich gold mines.

CITIES OF THE DOMINION.

50. **HALIFAX** is the capital of Nova Scotia. It is not only its noble harbour, and strong citadel. The Provincial Legislature meets in Halifax. The Governor also resides here. His residence is called Government House. Our present Governor is

Halifax has some fine streets and many handsome squares and other buildings—as, Government House, the Provincial Building, the Post Office, the Court House, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Schools, Dalhousie College, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Blind Asylum, the Poor House, &c.

51. **CHARLOTTETOWN** is the capital of P. E. Island. It is a pretty little town, with a good harbour.

52. **ST. JOHN'S** is the capital of Newfoundland—not only the fisheries.

53. **FREDERICTON** is the capital of New Brunswick. It is the seat of the Legislature, and residence of the Governor. It is a nice little town, with a fine Cathedral.

54. **SAINT JOHN, N. B.**, is the largest city in New Brunswick. It is noted for its shipping and manufactures.

55. **THE CITY OF QUEBEC** is the capital of the Province of Quebec. It is a French city—the oldest city in British North America. It has a very strong citadel like Halifax.

56. **MONTREAL** is the largest city in the Dominion. It is four times the size of Halifax. Noted for its great Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence.

57. **OTTAWA** is the capital of the Dominion. Noted for its splendid Parliament Buildings.

58. **TORONTO** is the capital of Ontario. It has a fine University, and other handsome public buildings.

59. **VICTORIA** is the capital of Vancouver and British Columbia. It is a new town, not very large yet.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY.*

60. Most of the people of North America—of the United States and the Dominion—came originally from Great Britain. So Great Britain is called the Mother Country. It is the old world—in Europe.

61. England is part of the Mother Country. Wales is part of it. Scotland is part of it. Ireland is part of it. They are all called the Mother Country. Sometimes we call the Mother Country "Old England," and the "Old Country."

UNION. 2. We are all the children of Old England. She is our
 ther. She protects us from our enemies. We must ever
 and honor Britain as our Mother Country.
 The Provincial. The Old Country lies on the other side of the At-
 also resides about 3000 miles from here. You can get there by
 House. Our steamer in 8 or 10 days. The steamer brings passengers and
 goods and newspapers and goods from there every fortnight.
 any handsome also takes mails and passengers every fortnight from here
 House, the Prov. Britain.
 House, the Lunatic. The steamers sail from LIVERPOOL, England, and call
 College, the Dea. QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, on their way to Halifax and New
 the Poor House, &c. They also call at Queenstown on their way from Hali-
 f P. E. Island. to Liverpool.

foundland—not

f New Brunswick
 of the Governor.

gest city in New Queen lives. It is a wonderfully large place—the largest
 manufactures. in the world. It contains nearly as many people as the
 capital of the Province Dominion of Canada. There is a very large Deaf and
 est city in British Asylum there, with over 300 pupils in it.
 Halifax.

in the Dominion. LIVERPOOL is the place where the mail steamers sail to
 for its great and steamers. It is a very large city. It is a wonderful place for
 8 miles long, crowded with shipping. It has a Deaf and
 omunion. Noted School.

MANCHESTER is another very large city. It is the great-
 rio. It has a place in the world for cotton goods. It is full of smoky
 ildings. ries, crowded with people, busy spinning and weaving

Vancouver and n for clothing, to send to all parts of the world.
 large yet.

UNTRY.*

America—of the s, scissors, shears, swords, &c.
 nally from Great B STAFFORDSHIRE is famed for its pottery—its plates,
 her Country. It is, bowls, dishes, cups and saucers, &c.

LANCASHIRE is the greatest cotton manufacturing coun-
 the world.

W the world. CORNWALL is famous for its tin mines.

Sometimes we. Near NEWCASTLE are the most celebrated coal mines in
 the "Old Country".

75. OXFORD is famous for its ancient *university*.
 76. CAMBRIDGE is also famous for its ancient univers
 77. OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE are also noted for the
 dents' boat-races.

PLACES IN WALES.

78. MERTHYR TYDVIL has great coal-mines and iron-
 It is the largest town in Wales.
 79. SWANSEA is a pretty large town, famed for c
 smelting. It has a Deaf and Dumb Institution.
 80. CARDIFF is an important seaport.

PLACES IN SCOTLAND.

81. EDINBURGH is the capital of Scotland. It is a lar
 beautiful city. There are two Deaf and Dumb Schoo
 Mr. ——— was educated there. Mr. ——— used to
 there. That is the place where ——— was born.
 82. GLASGOW is a wonderful place for ships, steamer
 factories. It is the largest city in Scotland—much larg
 Edinburgh. It has a very handsome Institution for th
 and Dumb. Mr. ——— was educated there.
 83. PAISLEY is famous for its *shawls* and *thread*.
 84. DUNDEE is noted for *shipping* and *linen* manufa
 It has a Deaf and Dumb Institution.
 85. ABERDEEN is a large city, built of granite. It h
 a Deaf and Dumb Institution, but not a very large one.
 86. Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen have
universities.

PLACES IN IRELAND.

87. DUBLIN is the capital of Ireland. It is a fir
 It has two large Deaf and Dumb Institutions—one for
 lies, and another for Protestants.
 88. BELFAST is noted for linen manufactures. The
 fine Deaf and Dumb Institution there.
 89. QUEENSTOWN, near CORK, is the place where the
 ers call on their way to and from Liverpool.
 90. LONDONDERRY is a celebrated town in the
 Ireland. Londonderry in Nova Scotia is named after i

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

1. The British Empire consists of Great Britain and Ireland, with about 60 Colonies and Dependencies scattered over the world.
2. Queen Victoria rules over *one-fifth* of the population, *one-seventh* of the land of the globe.
3. She has possessions in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in America, and in Oceanica.
4. Nova Scotia is a Province of the British Empire. The Scotch are part of the British Nation.
5. We are British subjects and are proud to belong to this great Empire.

The British Nation is the freest, the richest, the most powerful and glorious on the face of the earth.

DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The following are the principal parts of our vast Empire:—

THE MOTHER COUNTRY.—England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with the adjacent islands.

HER AMERICAN COLONIES.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Hudson's Bay Territory, British Columbia, Vancouver Island, Bermudas, the West Indies, Honduras, British Guiana, Falkland Islands.

HER AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Norfolk Island.

EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS.—Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland.

ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.—India or Hindostan, Ceylon, Aracan, Penasserim, Pegu, Penang, Malacca, Singapur, Sarawah, Hongkong, Aden.

AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.—Cape Colony, Kaffraria, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, St. Helena.

All the countries together embrace an area of $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions (200,000,000) of *square miles*, and a population of over 300,000,000.

ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

105. You can travel round the world now in about *days*, or less than twelve weeks. Formerly it took a year more to do so by slow sailing-vessels and coaches.

106. Starting from Halifax you get to New York, by steamer, in 2 or 3 days. Then you can go

From New York to San Francisco, by Pacific

Railroad, in

San Francisco to Yokohama, by steamer, in.....

Yokohama to Hong Kong, by steamer, in.....

Hong Kong to Calcutta, by steamer, in.....

Calcutta to Bombay, by railroad, in.....

Bombay to Cairo, by steamer and railway, in.....

Cairo to Paris, by steamer and railway, in.....

Paris to New York.....

Round the world, in 87

HY.

EIGHTY DAYS.

World now in about
merly it took a y
and coaches.
New York, by st
cisco, by Pacific

by steamer, in...
steamer, in...
eamer, in...
ad, in...
and railway, in...
d railway, in...

nd the world, in

MAP OF THE WORLD.

GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

North America.

South America.

Europe.

IV. Asia.

V. Africa.

VI. Australia.

VII. Oceania.

po, Asia and Africa are called the **Old World**.
America and Australia are called the **New World**,
because they have not been so long known to us.

GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

The Arctic or Nor-
thern Ocean.

} Around the North Pole.

The Antarctic or
Southern Ocean

} Around the South Pole.

The Atlantic Ocean...

} Between the Old World and the

The Pacific Ocean.....

} West of America.

[New.]

The Indian Ocean.....

} South of Asia.

GRAND ISLAND—GROUPS.

THE WEST INDIES Between N. & S. America.

THE EAST INDIES Between Asia and Australia.

AUSTRALASIA South of the East Indies.

POLYNESIA Scattered over the Pacific ocean

OTHER PRINCIPAL GROUPS.

agaden Islands.... In the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ahamas..... In the West Indies.

ermudas..... In the West Indies.

zores..... Between N. America & Europe

ipe Verd Islands.... Between America & Africa,

adeira Islands..... Off the N. W. coast of Africa.

mary Islands..... Off the N. W. coast of Africa.

fish Islands..... Off the North West of Europe.

ancy Islands..... North of Scotland.

otland Islands..... North of Scotland.

brides or Western } West of Scotland.

ales..... }

unnel Islands..... In the English Channel.

The Grecian Archipelago...	In the Mediterranean S.
The Japan Islands.....	Off the East coast of As
The Philippine Islands...	In the East Indies.
The New Hebrides	In Polynesia.
The Sandwich Islands....	In Polynesia.
The Society Islands.....	In Polynesia.

IMPORTANT SINGLE ISLANDS.

Great Britain	Off the North West of E
Newfoundland	In the mouth of Gulf St
P. E. Island	In the Gulf of St. Lawr
Cape Breton Island ...	East of Nova Scotia.
Cuba	In the West Indies.
St. Thomas	In the West Indies.
Hayti	In the West Indies.
Jamaica	In the West Indies.
Barbadoes	In the West Indies.
Trinidad	In the West Indies.
Malta	In the Mediterranean.
Corsica	In the Mediterranean.
Sardinia	In the Mediterranean.
Crete	In the Greek Archipel
Patmos	In the Greek Archipel
Rhodes	In the Levant.
Cyprus	In the Levant.
Madagascar	Off the East coast of A
St. Helena	Off the East coast of A
Ceylon	South of India.
Hong Kong	South of China.
Java	In the East Indies.
Sumatra	In the East Indies.
Borneo	In the East Indies.
Celebes	In the East Indies.
New Guinea	In Australasia.
Australia	In Australasia.
Tasmania	In Australasia.
New Zealand	In Australasia.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The Rocky Mountains.....	Running South thro' N
The Alleghany Mountains.	In the United States.
The Andes	Running through S. A
The Alps	In Switzerland (Europ
The Apennines	Running through Italy
The Pyrenees	Between France & Sp

Mediterranean S.
 East coast of Asia
 East Indies.
 nesia.
 nesia.
 nesia.
ISLANDS.
 North West of
 mouth of Gulf S.
 Gulf of St. Lawr
 f Nova Scotia.
 West Indies.
 West Indies.
 West Indies.
 West Indies.
 West Indies.
 West Indies.
 Mediterranean.
 Mediterranean.
 Mediterranean.
 Greek Archipela
 Greek Archipela
 e Levant.
 e Levant.
 the East coast of A
 the East coast of A
 h of India.
 h of China.
 e East Indies.
 e East Indies.
 e East Indies.
 e East Indies.
 Australasia.
 Australasia.
 Australasia.
 Australasia.
Scandinavian Mts... Norway & Sweden (Europe)
Carpathian Mts..... North of Hungary.
Ural Mts...... Between Europe & Asia.
Altai Mts...... In Asiatic Russia.
Balkan Mts...... In Turkey in Europe.
Caucasian Mts...... Between Russia & Asia.
Himalayas..... North of India (Asia.)
Thian Shan Mts..... In Chinese Tartary.
Hindoo Koosh Mts... In Asia (N. W. of India.)
Atlas Mts...... In North Africa.
Long Mts...... In Western Africa.
Cameroon Mts...... In Western Africa.
Mts. of the Moon... In Central Africa.
Ebyssinian Mts.... .. In Eastern Africa.

SINGLE MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Height.	Where situated.
Blanc	16,000 ft.	Highest of the Alps.
Washington	7,000 ft.	Highest of Alleghany Mts.
Elias	17,000 ft.	Highest of the Rocky Mts.
Corazao Mt.	21,500 ft.	One of the Andes.
Cagua Mt.	24,000 ft.	Highest of the Andes.
Ararat	17,000 ft.	In Asia Minor.
Assus	8,000 ft.	In Greece.
Sinai	8,000 ft.	In Arabia.
Horeb	8,500 ft.	In Arabia.
Lebanon	11,000 ft.	In Palestine.
of Teneriffe	12,000 ft.	Canary Islands.
Inganga	28,000 ft.	Highest of the Himalayas.
Macdhuil	3,490 ft.	In Scotland.
Law Mt.	3,022 ft.	In England.

VOLCANOES.

Etna	11,000 ft.	In Sicily, South of Europe.
Vesuvius	4,000 ft.	Naples, South of Europe.
Hecla	5,000 ft.	In Iceland, N. of Europe.
Orizaba	17,000 ft.	In Mexico, North America.
Atapetl	17,000 ft.	In Mexico, North America.
Popotaxi	19,000 ft.	In Ecuador S. America.
Agua	24,000 ft.	In LaPlata, S. America.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Name.	Length in miles.	Where.
The Mississippi ...	4,500	In the United States.
The St. Lawrence	1,800	In Canada N. America.
The St. John River ..	400	In New Brunswick, c.
The Hudson River ..	210	In New York State. c.
The Amazon	4,000	In South America.
The La Plata	2,500	In South America. c.
The Volga	2,000	In Russia, Europe. c.
The Danube	1,700	Flows through Germa Turkey, Europe. c.
The Rhine	830	In Switzerland, Ger & Holland. c.
The Thames	215	In England, Europe. c.
The Mersey	100	In Scotland, Europe.
The Clyde	100	In Scotland, Europe.
The Tay	120	In Scotland, Europe.
The Shannon	200	In Ireland, Europe. c.
The Yangtse Kiang	1,800	In China, Asia.
The Yenisei	2,900	In Siberia, Asia.
The Hoang-ho	2,400	In China, Asia.
The Indus	1,700	In India, Asia.
The Ganges	1,350	In India, Asia.
The Jordan	200	In Palestine.
The Euphrates	1360	In Turkey in Asia. c.
The Nile	2700	In Egypt, Africa. c.
The Niger	2200	In Central Africa. c.
The Zambeze	1400	In Southern Africa. c.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Name.	Extent in square mile	Where situated.
Lake Superior	32,000	Between Canada & U
Lake Huron	30,000	Between Canada & U
Lake Michigan ...	20,000	In the United States
Lake Erie	6,580	Between Canada & U
Lake Ontario	5,300	Between Canada & U
Lake Maracaibo ..	5,000	In Venezuela, S. Am
Lake Titicaca	4,000	In Bolivia, South Am

RS.

	e Ladoga	6,200 sq.m	In Russia, Europe.
Where.	e Onega	140 long 45 broad	In Russia, Europe.
	e Wenner	2120 sq.m	In Sweden, Europe.
the United States	e of Geneva	50 m long 6 broad	In Switzerland.
Canada N. Americ	e of Constance ..	200 sq. m.	In Switzerland.
New Brunswick.	ch Katrine	10 m long 1 m. broad	In Scotland.
New York State.	ch Lomond	45 sq mile	In Scotland
South America.	English Lakes		In England.
South America.	ws through Gernas of Killarney		In Ireland.
Russia, Europe.	Dead Sea	42 m long 8 or 9 broad	In Palestine, Asia.
ws through Gernas	of Aral	23,300 sqm	In Independent Tartary.
Turkey, Europe.	Caspian Sea ..	140,000	Between Europe and Asia.
Switzerland, Ger			
& Holland.			
England, Europe.			
Scotland, Europe			
Scotland, Europe			
Scotland, Europe.			
Ireland, Europe.			

PRINCIPAL SEAS.

	Arctic Seas	About the North Pole.
	Antarctic Seas	About the South Pole.
China, Asia.	Caribbean Sea	North of South America.
Siberia, Asia.	Mediterranean Sea	Between Europe, Africa, and Asia Minor.
China, Asia.	Adriatic Sea or Gulf	
India, Asia.	of Venice	Bet. Italy, Austria & Turkey.
India, Asia.	Greek Archipelago ..	Between Greece & Asia Minor.
Palestine.	Baltic Sea	In the North of Europe.
Turkey in Asia.	North Sea or German	
Egypt, Africa.	can	Between Britain & Germany.
Central Africa.	Irish Sea	Between England & Ireland.
Southern Africa.	White Sea	In the North of Russia.
	Black Sea	Between Russia & Asia Minor.
	Yellow Sea	East of China.
	Red Sea	Between Arabia & Africa.
	Arabian Sea	Between Arabia & India.
	Caspian Sea	Between Russia, Persia, and Turkestan.
between Canada & U	of Aral	In Turkestan.
between Canada & U	Chinese Sea	South of China.
the United States	of Japan	Bet. Chinese Tartary & Japan.
between Canada & U	of Ochotsk	North East of Siberia.
Venezuela, S. Am	of Kamtschatka	Bet. Asia & North America.
Bolivia, South Am		

KES.

Where situated

between Canada & U
between Canada & U
the United States
between Canada & U
between Canada & U
Venezuela, S. Am
Bolivia, South Am

PRINCIPAL BAYS.

The Bay of Fundy	West of Nova Scotia.
Hudson's Bay	In British North America.
Baffin's Bay	Bet. Greenland & B. N. Am.
Bay Chaleurs	Bet. New Brunswick & Q.
The Bay of Biscay	West of France—Europe.
The Bay of Naples	South of Italy—Europe.
The Bay of Bengal	Between India & Burma.

PRINCIPAL GULFS.

The Gulf of Mexico	Bet. North & South Am.
The Gulf of California ..	Between California & M.
The Gulf of Bothnia	In Northern Europe.
The Gulf of Finland	In Northern Europe.
The Gulf of Venice	Bet. Italy, Austria & Tur.
The Gulf of Lyons	South of France.
The Gulf of Genoa	South of Sardinia.
The Gulf of Sidra	In Northern Africa.
The Persian Gulf	Bet. Persia, Arabia & Tur.
The Gulf of Siam	South of Siam, Asia.
The Gulf of Carpentaria	North of Australia.

PRINCIPAL STRAITS.

The Strait of Canso	Bet. N. S. and Cape Breton.
Northumberland Strait	Between N. S. and P. E. I.
The Straits of Bellisle	Bet. Newfld. & Labrador.
Davis' Straits	Bet. Greenland & B. N. Am.
Behring's Straits	Between Asia and N. Am.
Magellan's Strait	Bet. the Atlantic and Pa.
The Straits of Gibraltar ..	Between the Atlantic & Mediterranean.
The Straits of Dover	Between England and F.
The Straits of Messina	Between Sicily and Italy.
The Dardanelles	Between the Archipelago & Black Sea.
The Strait of Babelman-	Between the Arabian and Red Sea.
deb	
The Straits of Malacca	Between Malacca and S.
Torres Strait	Bet. Australia and New G.
Bass' Strait	Bet. Australia & Tasmania.

PRINCIPAL CHANNELS.

Nova Scotia.	English Channel....	Between England and France.
North America	George's Channel.....	Between Wales and Ireland.
land & B. N. Am.	Bristol Channel.....	Between England and Wales.
Brunswick & G.	North Channel....	Between Ireland and Scotland.
France—Europe.	Sound	Between Denmark & Sweden.
Italy—Europe.	Skager Rack	Between Denmark & Norway.
India & Burmah	Cattegat	Between Denmark & Sweden.

ISTHUSES.

S.	Isthmus of Chiegnecto	Connects Nova Scotia & New Brunswick.
th & S uth Am.	(12 miles wide.).....	
California & M.	Isthmus of Panama	
ern Europe.	(35 to 70 miles wide)	Connects N. and S. America.
ern Europe.	Isthmus of Tehuante-	Between the Gulf of Mexico
y, Austria & Th	pec	and the Pacific Ocean.
France.	Isthmus of Suez (70 miles	
Sardinia.	wide.).....	Connects Africa with Asia.
ern Africa.	Isthmus of Corinth ..	In Greece, Europe.
sia, Arabia & Tur	Isthmus of Perekop ..	Connects the Crimea with Russia
f Siam, Asia.		
f Australia.		

PENINSULAS.

ITS.	Peninsula of Halifax ..	On which the City of Halifax stands.
S. and Cape Breton	Peninsula of Nova	Connected with the Continent
n N. S. and P. E. I.	scotia	by the Isthmus of Chignecto.
wild. & Labrador	Peninsula of Florida ..	Between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.
eenland & B. N. Am.	Peninsula of Yucatan .	Between the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.
n Asia and N. Am.	Peninsula of Lower	Between the Pacific Ocean and
e Atlantic and Pa	California	Gulf of California.
en the Atlantic	Crimea	In the Black Sea (Europe).
editerranean.	Peninsula of Sinai	In Arabia where the Israelites wandered for 40 years.
en England and F	a	East of Chinese Tartary (Asia)
en Sicily and Italy	Peninsula of Kamts-	Easternmost part of Asiatic
en the Archipelago	hatka	Russia.
ack Sea.		
en the Arabian an		
ea.		
en Malacca and S		
ustralia and New		
ustralia & Tasm		

CAPES.

Cape North	Easternmost point of Province of Nova Scotia.
Cape Sable	Westernmost point of Province of Nova Scotia.
Gaspe Point	Easternmost point of Quebec.
Cape Cod	East of Massachusetts, U. S.
Cape Farewell	S. E. point of Greenland.
Cape Race	S. E. point of Newfoundland.
Land's End	Southernmost point of England.
Cape Clear	Southernmost point of Ireland.
Cape Horn	Southern extremity of South America.
Cape of Good Hope	Southern extremity of Africa.
Cape Comorin	Southern extremity of India.
Cape Guardafui	Eastern point of Africa.

WATERFALLS.

Name.	Height.	Where situated
The Falls of Niagara	165 ft.	Between Canada & United States.
The Falls of Montmorency	242 ft.	In Quebec, Canada.
The Falls of Missouri	400 ft.	In the United States.
Genesee Falls	100 ft.	New York State, U. S.
Victoria Falls		South Africa.
Falls of Gavarnie ..	1260 ft.	In the Pyrenees, Europe.
The Falls of Schaffhausen ...	900 ft.	In Switzerland, Europe.
The Falls of Foyers .	207 ft.	In Scotland, Great Britain.

PRINCIPAL DESERTS.

Sahara or the Great Desert	In Northern Africa.
The Desert of Gobi	In Chinese Tartary, Central Asia.
The Desert of Atacama ...	In Peru, South America.
The Deserts of Arabia	In Asia.
The Deserts of Siberia	In Northern Asia.
The Steppes of Russia ..	In Europe.

PRINCIPAL PLAINS.

1. HIGH PLAINS.

most point of Pro
ova Scotia.

most point of Pro
ova Scotia.

most point of Qu
Massachusetts, U

nt of Greenland
nt of Newfound

most point of E
most point of h

n extremity of
erica.

n extremity of A
n extremity of E

point of Africa

Plains of Mexico, 6000 to 8000 feet high.

Plains of Quito, 12,000 feet high.

Plains of Peru.

Plains of Central Asia (Chinese Tartary.)

2. LOW PLAINS.

Prairies of the Dominion and Western States of North America.

Swamps of the Southern States of North America.

Pampas of South America.

Delta of the river Nile (Egypt.)

Steppes of Russia.

PRINCIPAL VALLEYS.

	Valley of the Mississippi	United States.
	Valley of the St. Lawrence.....	Canada.
Where situated	Valley of Annapolis.....	Nova Scotia
	Valley of the Amazon.....	South America.
	Valley of the Rhine.....	Europe.
ween Canada &	Valley of the Euphrates.....	Asia Minor.
States.	Valley of the Jordan.....	Palestine.
Quebec, Canada.	Valleys of Switzerland, Scotland, Piedmont, &c.	
the United States:		
w York State, U.		
th Africa.		
the Pyrenees, Eur		

Forests of North America.

Forests of Maine, New Brunswick, Canada, &c.

Forests of the **West**.

Forests of California, British Columbia, &c.

Forests of South America (especially Brazil.)

Forests of Central Africa.

Forests of Norway in Europe.

Black Forest in Germany.

PRINCIPAL FORESTS.

ERTS.

urther Africa.

inese Tartary, Cent

ru, South America

ia.

urthern Asia.

rope.

CELEBRATED SCENERY.

scenery on the River St. Lawrence in Canada.

The Lake of the Thousand Isles. **The Canadian Lakes.**

Falls of Niagara. between Canada and the U. States.

3. The scenery of the **White Mountains**, in New Hampshire United States.
4. The scenery of the **Andes** and the **Rocky Mountains**.
5. The scenery of the **Irish Lakes**. The **Lakes of Killarney** and the **Giant's Causeway** in Ireland.
6. The scenery of the **Scottish Lakes** and **Mourne Mountains**. **Lough Lomond**. **Loch Katrine** and the **Trossachs**.
7. The scenery of the **English Lakes**. **Lake Keswick**. **Lake Windermere**, **Lake Derwentwater** and surrounding scenery.
8. The scenery of the **Alps**. The **Glaciers**. The **Swiss Mountains** and **Lakes**.
9. The scenery on the **River Rhine** in Germany. Its ancient castles, beautiful vineyards, &c.
10. The scenery of the **Arctic Regions**. The frozen seas, icebergs and eternal snows of the North. The **Aurora Borealis**, &c.

NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

I.

1. The **Falls of Niagara**, 165 feet high, and 1900 wide, the greatest and most magnificent cataract in the world.
2. The **Prairies of the Great West** and the **Pampas** of South America, over which roam immense herds of Buffalo, wild cattle, and wild horses.
3. The **Mammoth Cave** of Kentucky, extending 16 miles underground, with a river flowing through it which are fish without eyes.
4. **Sahara** or the **Great Desert** of Africa, 2500 miles long and 1000 wide, a vast wilderness of sand without water or grass or trees.
5. **Table Mountain** at the Cape of Good Hope.
6. **Peak of Teneriffe**, a mountain shaped like a sugar-loaf—in the Canary Islands.
7. The **Giant's Causeway** in the North of Ireland.

II.

8. The **Gulf Stream**—a mighty river of warm water, 300 miles wide, flowing across the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.
9. **Volcanoes** or **burning mountains**—mountains vomiting forth smoke, fire, ashes and hot lava.

- in New Hampshire. 10. The **Geysers** or **boiling springs** of Iceland, throwing up jets of hot water high in the air.
- Rocky Mountains. 11. The **Glaciers** of the Alps—immense masses of ice, in the gorges or valleys, between the mountains, which never melt.
- Lakes of Killarney. 12. **Avalanches**—Vast masses of snow and ice rushing down from the mountains, sometimes burying whole villages.
- and Mourmours. 13. **Icebergs**—Mountains of floating ice—some are 2 miles long at the base, and 600 feet high.
- rossacl. Lake Keswick. L.
- er and surround.

Glaciers. The S

III.

- Germany. Its ane 4. **Earthquakes**—Violent shakings of the Earth, sometimes destroying whole cities.
- The frozen seas. 5. A **Waterspout**—a violently twisted column of water, rising out of the sea, caused by a whirlwind. Waterspouts are dangerous to ships.
- e North. The Au 6. **The Tides**—The regular rise and fall of the sea every day, caused by the moon. In the Bay of Fundy the tides rise as high as 60 feet. In Halifax harbour they rise about six feet.

IE WORLD.

- t high, and 1900 v 7. **The Aurora Borealis** or Northern Lights—beautiful shooting lights in the Northern sky.
- t cataract in the w 8. **Meteors**—Shooting stars, Halo, Mirage, Will-o-the Wisp or Ignis Fatuus.

Vest and the Pa
which roam imm
l wild horses.
ucky, extending
flowing through

ARTIFICIAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

REMARKABLE STRUCTURES.

I.

- t of Africa, 2500 r
erness of sand wit 1. **The Pyramids** of Egypt, 3000 years old. Some of them are nearly 500 feet high.
- of Good Hope. 2. **The Catacombs** of Rome, where the early Christians took refuge from the persecutions of the Roman Emperors. They are said to extend from 12 to 20 miles underground. Millions of the early Christians were buried in them.
- ain shaped like a 3. **St. Peter's Cathedral** at Rome—the largest church in the world—could contain nearly all the people in Halifax.
- e North of Ireland 4. **The Cathedrals** of Antwerp, Strasburg and Salisbury, each between 400 and 500 feet high. **Notre Dame Cathedral** in Paris.
- river of warm v
he Atlantic Ocean
Mountains—mow
es and hot lava.

5. **St. Paul's Cathedral** at London, the second largest church in the world. Its dome is nearly 400 feet high.
6. **Westminster Abbey** in London, and **York Minster** in York, England.
7. The **British Houses of Parliament**, and the **Victoria Tower** 400 feet high. The **Capitol** at Washington, U.S. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.
8. The **Crystal Palace** at Sydenham near London, covering about 20 acres.
9. The **Thames Tunnel** under the river Thames at London.
10. The **London Docks** and the **Liverpool Docks**, built of solid stone, extending for miles, crowded with shipping.

II.

11. **Buckingham Palace & St. James' Palace** in London. **Windsor Palace** at Windsor, 20 miles from London. **Osborne Castle**, in the Isle of Wight. **Balmoral Castle** in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. These are residences of Her Majesty, the Queen.
12. The **Tuileries** and the **Louvre**, Palaces of the Emperor at Paris. The **Tuileries** was burnt during the Communist troubles in 1870.
13. **Notre Dame Cathedral** at Paris.
14. The **Leaning Tower** of Pisa. Italy.
15. The **Porcelain Tower** of Nankin, China, destroyed by the Taeping rebels in 1853.
16. The **Great Wall** of China, said to be 1500 miles in length, 25 to 30 feet high, and wide enough for six horsemen to ride abreast on the top of it.
17. The **Mosques** of Mahomedan countries. The Mosque of **St. Sophia** in Constantinople.
18. The **Heathen Temples** of India, China, and Japan.

III.

OTHER CELEBRATED WORKS.

19. The **Fortress of Gibraltar**, considered to be the strongest fortress in the world.
20. The **Fortifications** of Portsmouth in England. **Cherbourg** in France, **Sebastopol** in the Crimea and **Cronstadt** in Russia.
21. The **Citadel** of Halifax, N. S., and the **Fortress** of **Quebec**, Canada.

22. **Fort Sumpter, Fort Lafayette, Fortress Monroe, &c.** in the United States.
23. The steamship **Great Eastern**—the largest vessel in the world.
24. The **Victoria Tubular Bridge**, nearly 2 miles long, across the River St. Lawrence, below Montreal.
25. The **Menai Tubular Bridge**, across Menai Strait between Anglesea & Wales.
26. **Niagara Suspension Bridge**—over the Niagara River, below Niagara Falls.
27. **Bristol Suspension Bridge**, across the R. Severn, at Bristol, England.
28. The **Hoosac Tunnel** in Massachusetts, U. S.
29. The **Intercolonial Railway** from Halifax to Quebec, about 700 miles long.
30. The **Grand Trunk Railway** of Canada, 1,200 miles long.
31. The **Pacific Railroad**,—the longest line of railway in the world.
32. The **Suez Canal**, 70 miles long, joining the Mediterranean and the Red Sea and making a short route to India.
33. The **Mount Cenis Tunnel**, 4 miles long through the Alps, connecting France and Italy by Railway.

REMARKABLE PLACES.

THE CONTINENTS.

1. There are four continents—**Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.**
2. **Asia** is the largest of the four continents. It was the home of Adam and Eve, and the cradle of the human family.
3. **Europe** is the smallest of the four continents, but the most populous for its size. It is the land of *the white race*.
4. **Africa** is the land of *the black race*. It has the fewest rivers and lakes of any part of the world.
5. **America** is the continent on which we live. It was formerly inhabited wholly by the Red Men or Indians. It is noted for its immense forests and lakes and its mighty rivers.

OCEANS.

1. The **Pacific Ocean** is the largest body of water in the world—covering nearly half the globe.
2. The **Atlantic Ocean** is the stormiest ocean in the world. In some places it is 4 or 5 miles deep.
3. The **Arctic Ocean** is frozen the greater part of the year. So is the **Antarctic Ocean**.

ZONES AND TROPICS.

1. There are 5 **Zones**—I want you to find them out on the map and write down their names.
2. We are in the **North Temperate Zone**.
3. The **Arctic Regions** and the **Antarctic Region** are the coldest part of the earth. There the snow and ice never melt. The people have 9 months of cold, and only 3 months of milder weather every year.
4. The **Tropics** are the warmest part of the earth. The sun is very hot there. Snow and ice are never seen. Lions, tigers, elephants and other wild beasts are numerous in the forests.
5. The **Temperate Zones** are the pleasantest parts of the earth to live in. There it is neither too hot, nor too cold. A temperate climate is best for the health.

NOTED ISLANDS.

1. **Newfoundland** is famed for its cod and seal fisheries.
2. **Cuba** is the largest island in the West Indies. It is famous for its tobacco and molasses.
3. **New Guinea** is the largest island in the East Indies. The Bird of Paradise is a native of New Guinea.—**Borneo** is noted for ourang-outangs.
4. **Great Britain** is the largest island in Europe. It is our Mother country.
5. **Australia** is the largest island in the world. It is nearly as large as all Europe. It is famous for its gold.
6. The **Madeira** islands are noted for their wine. Also for their mild climate, good for invalids.
7. **Iceland** is noted for its **Geysers** or boiling-springs.
8. **Corsica** is the place where Napoleon I. was born.
9. **St. Helena** is the place where he died after six years imprisonment.
10. **Malta** is the island where St. Paul was shipwrecked.
11. **Patmos** is the island where the Apostle John was banished and wrote the book of Revelation.
12. **Rhodes** is famous for its ancient **Colossus**.

NOTED MOUNTAINS.

1. The **Himalayas** are the highest mountains in the world. Some of them are five miles in height, and covered with perpetual snow.
2. The **Andes** are the highest mountains in America. Some are 4 miles in height, also covered with perpetual snow.
3. The **Rocky Mountains** are the highest mountains in North America. They are 3 miles high—their summits covered with perpetual snow.
4. The **Alps** are the highest mountains in Europe. **Mont Blanc** is the highest of them. It is about 3 miles high, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow.
5. The **Inverness Mountains** are the highest in Nova Scotia. The highest of them is only about 1500 feet.
6. **Mount Vesuvius** is the most celebrated volcano in the world. About 1800 years ago two cities* were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, and buried under the ashes of the volcano.
7. **Mount Sinai** is the place where the Ten Commandments were promulgated amid thunders and lightnings.
8. **Mount Horeb** is the place where God appeared to Moses in the Burning Bush.

NOTED RIVERS.

1. The **Amazon** is the largest river in the world. It is 4000 miles long and 200 miles wide at its mouth.
2. The **Amazon** is the largest river in America.
3. The **St. Lawrence** is the largest river in British America.
4. The **Volga** is the largest river in Europe, the **Yenisei** in Asia, and the **Nile** in Africa.
5. The **Mississippi** is the principal river in the United States.
6. The **St. John River**, the **Miramichi**, the **Restigouche** and the **Peticodiac** are the principal rivers in New Brunswick.
7. The **Shubenacadie**, **Lahave River**, and **St. Mary's River** are the principal rivers in Nova Scotia.
8. The **Thames**, the **Mersey**, and the **Clyde** are the most important rivers in Great Britain.
9. The **Jordan** and the **Nile** are rivers famous in Scripture story. It was in the **Jordan** that our Saviour was baptized by John the Bapt. st. The **Nile** was the

* Namely, *Pompeii* and *Herculanum*.

river in which Pharaoh commanded the male children of the Israelites to be drowned.

10. The **Ganges** is the sacred river of the Hindoos, who believe that its waters will wash away sin.

NOTED LAKES.

1. The **Caspian Sea** is the largest salt-water lake in the world. It is a vast inland sea, 700 miles long and 200 broad.
2. Lake **Superior** is the largest fresh-water lake in America and in the world. It is a great inland fresh-water sea. Its area is 32,000 square miles, or about as large as New Brunswick and P. E. Island together.
3. Lake **Rossignol** and Lake **Ainslie** are the largest lakes in Nova Scotia—from 10 to 12 miles long.
4. **Loch Lomond** and **Loch Katrine** are two lakes in Scotland celebrated for their beautiful scenery.
5. Lake **Windermere** and Lake **Keswick** are two celebrated English lakes, admired for their beautiful scenery.
6. The Lakes of **Killarney** are the most celebrated lakes in Ireland—also much admired for their scenery.
7. The **Dead Sea** in Palestine lies in the plain where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly stood. Its waters have a bitter pungent taste. They are also remarkable for their buoyancy—you could lie or sit in them without sinking.
8. **African Lakes**—Several great lakes have been discovered of late years by Livingstone, Baker, Burton, and other travellers. Lake **Victoria Nyanza**, 250 miles long, and Lake **Albert Nyanza** are supposed to be the sources of the Nile. **Tanganyika** discovered by Burton is over 300 miles long. **Nyassi** is about the size of Tanganyika. **Tchad** in Central Africa is about 150 miles in length.

NOTED BAYS.

1. **Chebucto Bay** is the old name of Halifax Harbour. It is the finest harbour in America.
2. The **Bay of Fundy** is noted for its great tides, which rise as high as 60 or 70 feet.
3. The **Bay of Biscay** is considered to be very stormy and dangerous for ships.
4. **Hudson's Bay** is noted for its furs.
6. The **Bay of Naples** is said to be the finest in the world.

NOTED CAPES.

1. **Sable Island** off the coast of Nova Scotia is noted for shipwrecks. It is also noted for its wild ponies.
2. **Cape Sable Island** on the coast of Nova Scotia is another dangerous place. There the ill-fated steamer *Hungarian* went down with 400 souls on board.
3. At **Prospect** near Halifax is the place where perhaps the most terrible marine disaster of modern times occurred. There the steamer *Atlantic* was wrecked on the 1st of April, 1873, with the loss of between 500 and 600 lives out of 1000 souls on board.—Not a woman was saved, and only one child—a boy about 12 years old.
4. **Cape Race** on the Newfoundland coast, is famous as a telegraph station in connection with the steamers coming from Europe.
5. **Cape Horn** is considered the most difficult and dangerous cape for ships to round.
6. The **Cape of Good Hope** is a stopping place for vessels going to or coming from India and Australia.

NOTED STRAITS.

1. The **Strait of Canso** (about 3 miles wide) separates Nova Scotia Proper from Cape Breton.
2. The Straits of **Belleisle** lie between Newfoundland and Labrador. The Canadian steamers go through them on their way to and from Europe.
3. The **Northumberland** Strait separates P. E. Island from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In winter it is not navigable owing to the ice. The mails are carried across in the ice-boat.
4. The Straits of **Gibraltar** connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. The celebrated fortress of Gibraltar commands the strait.
5. The Straits of **Dover** lie between England and France. It is 21 miles across from Dover to Calais.
6. **Behring's** Straits lie between Asia and North America.
7. **Magellan's** Straits connect the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

BRITISH AMERICA.

1. The **Dominion of Canada** is the part of the world to which we belong. It is a vast territory, larger than all Europe, or the United States. It is 220 times larger than Nova Scotia.
2. **Size.**—**Canada** is 3000 miles in length and 1600 in breadth, embracing an area of 4,000,000 of square miles. But only a small part of this is yet settled. Its population is small for its size. Altogether it only contains about as many inhabitants as London, *viz*: four millions (4,000,000). The population is, however, rapidly increasing.
3. **Divisions.** British America is divided into 8 Provinces, 8 Territories, 1 Colony in Central America, 1 Colony in South America, and numerous Island Colonies in the West Indies.
4. **Ottawa** is the Capital of British North America. It is there the Governor-General of the Dominion resides.

DIVISIONS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

5. The principal divisions of British America are the following:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Ontario. | 8. Hudson's Bay Territory. |
| 2. Quebec. | 9. Manitoba. |
| 3. New Brunswick. | 10. British Columbia. |
| 4. Nova Scotia. | 11. Vancouver's Island. |
| 5. P. E. Island. | 12. British West Indies. |
| 6. Newfoundland. | 13. British Honduras. |
| 7. Labrador. | 14. British Guiana. |

15. The Arctic Regions.

6. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, Manitoba, and British Columbia are styled **Provinces**.
7. Vancouver, British West Indies, British Honduras, British Guiana are known generally by the name of **Colonies**.
8. Labrador, Hudson's Bay Territory, and the Arctic Regions are not called Provinces or Colonies—they are called **Territories**.
9. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia form the **Dominion of Canada**.

10. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario were united on the 1st of July, 1867.
Manitoba was formed into a Province in 1869.
British Columbia joined the Dominion in 1870.
P. E. Island joined the Dominion in 1873.
11. _____ is the present Governor-General of the Dominion. He resides at Ottawa.
12. Quebec and Ontario are the **Upper Provinces**.
13. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland are called the **Lower Provinces**.
They are also called the **Eastern Provinces** and **Maritime or Sea Provinces**.
15. These are called **Maritime Provinces** because they all lie on the sea. Ontario and Manitoba are *inland* Provinces—far from the sea.
16. The principal Islands in the West Indies belonging to Britain are
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| The Bermudas. | Trinidad. |
| The Bahamas. | Antigua. |
| Jamaica. | Grenada. |
| Barbadoes. | Dominica, &c. |
17. These islands do not belong to the Dominion of Canada. They are under Governors appointed by the Queen.
18. **Towns in British West Indies.**—SPANISH TOWN is the capital of Jamaica, but KINGSTON (35,000) is the largest town. HAMILTON is the capital of the Bermudas. NASSAU is the capital of the Bahamas. BRIDGETOWN is the capital of Barbadoes, ST. JOHN'S of Antigua, and PORT OF SPAIN of Trinidad.

TABULAR VIEW OF BRITISH AMERICA.

TABLE I.

Provinces.	Capitals and Population.	Cities, Towns, Villages, &c.
1. Province of Quebec, or Lower Canada,.....	City of Quebec..... pop. 60,000.	Montreal (107,000) Three Rivers, Sorel, Levis, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Gaspé.
Ontario, or Upper Canada. }	Toronto..... pop. 36,000.	Ottawa (22,000) Hamilton, Kingston, London, Brantford, St. Catherine's, Cornwall, Belleville, Guelph, Chatham, Port Hope, Brockville,
3. Nova Scotia.....	Halifax,..... pop. 30,000.	Pictou, New Glasgow, Yarmouth, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Windsor, Truro, Sydney, C. B., Arichat.
4. New Brunswick.	Fredericton,..... pop. 6,000.	Saint John (29,000) Woodstock, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Sackville, Dorchester, Moncton, Chatham, Newcastle, Richibucto, Shediac.
5. Newfoundland.	St. John's,..... pop. 25,000.	Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Port de Grave, Briggs, Trinity, Greenspond, Georgetown, Summerside, Princetown, St. Eleanor's, Souris, Cascumpec.
6. P. E. Island.	Charlottetown,..... pop. 7,000.	Fort Garry.
7. Manitoba.....	Winnipeg—pop. 3,500.....	Fort Langley, Fort Yale, Fort Lytton
8. British Columbia.....	New Westminster, pop. 1,000.	and other settlements.

TABULAR VIEW OF BRITISH AMERICA.

TABLE II.

7. Manitoba.....	pop. 7,000.	St. Eleanor's, Souris, Cascumpec.
8. British Columbia.....	Winnipeg—pop. 3,500..... New Westminster, pop. 1000.	Fort Garry. Fort Langley, Fort Yale, Fort Lytton and other settlements.

TABULAR VIEW OF BRITISH AMERICA.

TABLE II.

Other Colonies.	Capitals and Population.	Cities, Towns, &c.
1. Vancouver Island.	Victoria, pop. 5,000.....	No other towns.
2. British West Indies.	Spanish Town, pop. 6,000.	Kingston, Hamilton, Nassau, Bridge-town, St. John, Port of Spain, &c.
3. British Honduras.	Belize, pop. 5000.....	No other towns.
4. British Guiana.....	Georgetown, pop. 26,000.....	Demerara, Berbice, New Amsterdam.
5. Falkland Islands.....	Port Lewis.....	150 islands in group—no trees on them but sweet scented flowers abound.
Territories.		Stations, Settlements, &c.
1. Labrador.....	Nain, Ok-hak, Hopedale, Hebron, &c.	
2. Prince Rupert Land.....	No towns or villages.	Only a few scattered settlements.
3. Mackenzie R. & Coppermine R. District.	Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, &c.	
4. Red River Country.....	Fort Garry, Stone Fort, &c.	
5. Swan River Country.....	A few scattered settlements.	
6. Saskatchewan R. Country.....	Scattered Settlements, Vast Prairies and Herds of Buffalo.	
7. N. W. Indian Territories	No towns or villages.	A finer rich prairie country.
8. Arctic Regions	No villages or settlements, cold, dreary, barren regions. Perpetual snow and ice.	

Hudson Bay Territory.

TABULAR VIEW OF BRITISH AMERICA.

TABLE III.

Name of Country.	Length in miles.	Breadth in miles.	Area. sq. miles.	Population.
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.....	390	160	19,500	338,000
New Brunswick.....	210	190	27,700	286,000
Prince Edward Island.....	130	34	2,133	90,000
Newfoundland.....	350	300	37,000	123,000
Province of Quebec.....	600	300	210,000	1,190,000
Province of Ontario.....	750	250	180,000	1,621,000
Province of Manitoba.....	about the size of	size of	N. Scotia 12,000
British Columbia.....	500	400	225,000	} Whites 12,000
Vancouver Island.....	280	60	13,000	} Indians 23,000
Hudson Bay Territory.....	3200	1400	2,000,000	200,000
British West Indies.....	Hundreds of islands.		15,500	845,000
British Honduras, (Central America).....			26,000	25,000
British Guiana, (South America).....			76,000	255,000
Falkland Islands, (South America).....	Two large, and about 200 small islands.			Pop.....600

1. A
2. N
3. N
4. C
5. C
6. M
7. B
8. T

Nova
New

P. E.

Onta

Queb

New
Briti

1. Hal
2. Lun
3. Que
4. Shel
5. Yarn
6. Dig

1. Res
2. Glo
3. No
4. Ker
5. We
6. Alb
7. St.

COMPARATIVE SIZES OF PROVINCES.

1. Nova Scotia is about 9 times larger than P. E. Island.
2. New Brunswick is about $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than Nova Scotia.
3. Newfoundland is nearly twice as large as Nova Scotia.
4. Quebec is rather more than 11 times the size of Nova Scotia.
5. Ontario is nearly 10 times the size of Nova Scotia.
6. Manitoba is about the size of Nova Scotia Proper.
7. British Columbia (with Vancouver's Island) is about 12 times larger than Nova Scotia.
8. The whole Dominion is 220 times larger than Nova Scotia

COUNTY DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS, &c.

Nova Scotia is divided into 18 Counties and 57 Townships.

New Brunswick is divided into 14 Counties and 121 Parishes.

P. E. Island is divided into 3 Counties, 14 Parishes and 64 Lots or Townships.

Ontario (formerly called **Upper Canada**) is divided into 42 Counties.

Quebec (formerly called **Lower Canada**) is divided into 60 Counties.

Newfoundland is divided into 15 Districts.

British Columbia is divided into 8 Districts.

COUNTIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Halifax Co. | 7. Annapolis Co. | 13. Antigonishe Co |
| 2. Lunenburg | 8. King's | 14. Guysborough |
| 3. Queens | 9. Hants | 15. Inverness. |
| 4. Shelburne | 10. Cumberland | 16. Victoria. |
| 5. Yarmouth | 11. Colchester | 17. Cape Breton |
| 6. Digby | 12. Pictou | 18. Richmond |

COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Restigouche County. | 8. Charlotte County. |
| 2. Gloucester County. | 9. Kings Co. |
| 3. Northumberland County. | 10. Queens Co. |
| 4. Kent County. | 11. Sunbury Co. |
| 5. Westmoreland County. | 12. York Co. |
| 6. Albert County. | 13. Carleton Co. |
| 7. St. John County. | 14. Victoria Co. |

COUNTIES OF P. E. ISLAND.

1. Kings Co. 2. Queen's Co. 3. Prince Co.

PROVINCES & COLONIES - WHAT NOTED FOR.

1. **Nova Scotia** is noted for its coal, iron, gold, and other minerals; for its fisheries; its extensive sea-coast; its numerous good harbours and its shipping.
2. **New Brunswick** is noted for its lumbering, and ship-building.
3. **Prince Edward Island** is noted for its oats, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other agricultural products. It joined the Dominion in 1873.
4. **Newfoundland** is the oldest British colony in America—not yet annexed to the Dominion. It is famous for its cod and seal fisheries which are the most valuable in the world.
5. **Quebec** is the largest Province in the Dominion. It is noted for the people being mostly of French origin; also for its lumber trade and fisheries.
6. **Ontario** is a fine grain country. Most of our flour comes from Ontario. It is also noted for its great lakes, its oil wells, and its copper mines. It is the richest and most populous Province in the Dominion.
7. **Manitoba** is a new Province in the Red River country, formed in 1869. It is a fine prairie land.
8. **Labrador** is a cold barren region, but valuable for its herring, and seal fisheries. The inhabitants are called **Esquimaux**, and are remarkable for their short stature.
9. **Hudson's Bay Territory** is famous for its valuable furs.
10. **British Columbia** is noted for its rich gold mines, and its mild climate, and fine soil.
11. **Vancouver Island** is noted for its coal mines; also for lumber, furs, and fish.
12. **Bermuda** is celebrated for its delightful climate. It is also an important Naval Station. The **BAHAMAS** are believed to be the first land discovered by Columbus.
13. The **British West Indies** produce Coffee, cocoa sugar, molasses, rum; also oranges, bananas, pine apples and other fruits. The climate is very hot.
14. **British Honduras** is noted for its mahogany and logwood.
15. **British Guiana** is noted for its hot and unhealthy climate. Also, for "Demerara rum."

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AMERICAN CITIES.

WHAT NOTED FOR.

1. **Hallifax** (30,000), founded June 21st, 1749, is noted for its noble harbour and fine situation, its strong citadel, its extensive Dockyard and its shipping. It is the Station for the North American fleet, and the Admiral resides here during the summer. It contains some fine streets, and many handsome stores, churches, and other buildings, as Government House, the Province Building, the Post Office, the Court House, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Schools, Dalhousie College, the Deaf & Dumb Institution, the Orphan Asylum, the Blind Asylum, &c. DARTMOUTH, on the opposite side of the harbour, is a growing place, with several factories.
 2. **Saint John, N. B.** (29,000) is noted for its good harbour, its ship-building, and lumber trade. The tide in the harbour rises 30 to 40 feet. St. John possesses a fine Suspension Bridge, Lunatic Asylum and other buildings. PORTLAND and CARLETON are important suburbs.
- Fredericton**, the capital of New Brunswick, is delightfully situated on the St. John River, 84 miles up the river, from the city of St. John. It contains Government House, Parliament Building, the English Cathedral, &c.
3. **St. John's, N. F. L.** (25,000) is the nearest town to Europe on this side of the Atlantic, being only 1920 miles distant from Ireland. It is the great seat of the fish-trade.
 4. **Charlottetown** (7000) is the capital of P. E. Island. It is regularly laid out and well-built, with very wide streets. The Colonial Building, Government House. Prince of Wales College, &c., are the principal buildings.
 5. **Montreal** (107,000) is the largest and most important city in British America. It is situated on an island in the lower St. Lawrence. It possesses a magnificent quay, along the river nearly a mile long, and contains numerous beautiful churches, colleges, and other buildings. Near Montreal, is the famous Victoria Tubular Railway Bridge, the most remarkable structure of the kind in the world. It is about two miles long, 60 feet

- high in the centre, and steamboats and other vessels can pass under with ease.
6. **Quebec** (60,000) is the oldest city in British America; and the most strongly fortified. It was captured from the French by General Wolfe in 1759.
 7. **Toronto** (56,000) is the largest city in Ontario. It has many fine streets and elegant public buildings. The University of Toronto is one of the finest edifices in America.
 8. **Ottawa** is noted as the capital of British North America. It is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and for its splendid Parliamentary Buildings, erected at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars (\$2,500,000). The population is about 22,000 and it is rapidly increasing.
 9. In **Nova Scotia**.—**PICTOU**, **YARMOUTH**, **LIVERPOOL**, **LUNenburg**, **BRIDGEWATER**, are thriving sea-ports, especially Yarmouth. **NEW GLASGOW** and **SYDNEY**, C. B., are noted for the extensive coal mines in their neighbourhood; **WINDSOR** for its plaster quarries; **TRURO** is a railway centre, and the seat of the Provincial Normal School, and is growing rapidly. **ANNAPO- LIS** (formerly Port Royal) is noted as the ancient capital of the Province. **AMHERST**, **PUGWASH** and **ANTIGONISH** are rising towns. **MAITLAND** (Hants) is noted for ship-building.
 10. In **New Brunswick**.—**CHATHAM**, **NEWCASTLE**, and **MONCTON** are important for ship-building.—**MONCTON** is the head-quarters and centre of the railway system of the Maritime Provinces and is growing fast.—**RICHMOND** and **SHEDIAC** are noted for the fisheries; **ST. ANDREW'S** and **ST. STEPHEN'S** for trade with the United States; **SACKVILLE** for its Wesleyan Academy and College.
 11. In **P. E. Island**.—**GEORGETOWN** is the county town of King's County, and has a fine harbour. **SUMMERSIDE** on Bedeque Harbour, is a rising town, with considerable ship-building, and trade with New Brunswick. **PRINCETOWN** on Richmond Bay, is the county town of Prince County. **ALBERTON** is a thriving place.
 12. In **Newfoundland**.—**HARBOUR GRACE** and **CARBONEAR** are, next to St. John's, the most important towns. **PORT DE GRAVE**, **BRIGUS**, **TRINITY** and **GREENSPOND** are also rising towns.

13. I

14. I

POPUL

1.—IN

2.—IN

3.—IN

13. In **Quebec**,—**THREE RIVERS** is one of the oldest cities in Canada, and is noted for its iron manufactures and lumber trade. **SHERBROOKE**, **ST. HYACINTHE** and **ST. JOHN'S** are considerable rising towns. **ST. HYACINTHE** is a manufacturing town.
14. In **Ontario**,—**KINGSTON**, **HAMILTON** and **LONDON** are important cities. They are built chiefly of stone, contain many fine buildings and have a large trade. **Kingston** is one of the oldest cities in Ontario. **Hamilton** is the second city in Ontario. **BELLEVILLE** is where the **Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb** is situated.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

1.—IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—

Montreal.....	107,000
City of Quebec.....	60,000
Three Rivers.....	7,600
Levis (opposite Quebec).....	6,700
Sorel.....	5,600
St. Hyacinthe.....	3,700

2.—IN ONTARIO—

Toronto.....	56,000
Hamilton.....	26,700
Ottawa.....	21,500
London.....	15,800
Kingston.....	12,400
Brantford.....	8,100
St. Catharines.....	7,800
Belleville.....	7,300
Guelph.....	6,900
Chatham.....	5,900
Port Hope.....	5,100
Brockville.....	5,100

3.—IN NEW BRUNSWICK—

Saint John.....	29,000
Portland (Town and Parish).....	12,500
Fredericton.....	6,000
Chatham (Miramichi) about.....	2,500

Newcastle (Miramichi) about.....	2,000
St. Andrews (Town and Parish)	3,000
St. Stephen's (Town and Parish).....	6,500
Woodstock (Town and Parish).....	4,000
Moncton (Town) about.....	2,000
Sackville (Parish) about.....	4,000

4.—IN NOVA SCOTIA—*

City of Halifax.....	30,000
Yarmouth.....	5,300
City of Dartmouth	4,300
Truro.....	4,000
City of Pictou	3,500
Sydney Mines.....	3,900
Sydney, Town.....	2,900
Amherst.....	3,600
Antigonish.....	3,000
Liverpool.....	3,100
Lunenburg.....	3,000
Bridgewater.....	2,900
Canning.....	2,900
Shelburne.....	2,800
Windsor	2,700
New Glasgow.....	2,500
Albion Mines.....	2,000
Annapolis	2,100
Digby.....	1,900
Kentville.....	1,800
Baddeck	1,750
Wolfville.....	1,700
Bridgetown.....	1,300
Arichat.....	1,000

5.—IN P. E. ISLAND—

Charlottetown.....	7,000
--------------------	-------

6.—IN NEWFOUNDLAND—

St. John's.....	25,000
-----------------	--------

* The numbers here given include the population of the polling district in which the town or villages located.

THE UNITED STATES.

(See also page 34.)

1. **Size.**—The United States is a great country,—about the same size as the Dominion of Canada—but much more populous.
2. **Population.**—The population of the United States is about *forty millions* (40,000,000)—ten times greater than the population of the Dominion.
3. **Divisions.**—The United States comprise 47 parts, viz :
38 States, 8 Territories, and 1 Federal District called the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, in which WASHINGTON the Capital is situated.
4. **Groups of States.**—The States are generally divided into *five* groups, as follows :—
 - I. The 6 Eastern States, or New England.
 - II. The 8 Middle States.
 - III. The 10 Southern States.
 - IV. The 12 Western States.
 - V. The 3 Pacific States.
 Besides the 9 Territories.

5. **States and Territories.**—The following are the names of the States and Territories:

I.—THE EASTERN STATES—

CAPITALS.

1. Maine	Me.....	Augusta.
2. New Hampshire.....	N. H.....	Concord.
3. Vermont.....	Vt.....	Montpelier.
4. Massachusetts.....	Mass.....	Boston.
5. Rhode Island.....	R. I.....	Providence.
6. Connecticut.....	Conn.....	Hartford.

II.—THE MIDDLE STATES—

1. New York.....	N. Y.....	New York.
2. New Jersey.....	N. J.....	Trenton.
3. Pennsylvania.....	Pa.....	Harrisburg.
4. Delaware.....	Del.....	Dover.
5. Maryland.....	Md.....	Annapolis.
6. Virginia.....	Va.....	Richmond.
7. West Virginia.....	Wheeling.
8. District of Columbia...	D. C.....	Washington.

III.—THE SOUTHERN STATES—

CAPITALS.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. North Carolina..... | N. C..... | Raleigh. |
| 2. South Carolina | S. C..... | Columbia. |
| 3. Georgia..... | Ga..... | Milledgeville. |
| 4. Florida..... | Fla..... | Tallahassee. |
| 5. Alabama | Ala..... | Montgomery |
| 6. Mississippi..... | Miss..... | Jackson. |
| 7. Louisiana..... | La..... | Baton Rouge. |
| 8. Texas..... | Tex..... | Austin. |
| 9. Arkansas..... | Ark..... | Little Rock. |
| 10. Tennessee..... | Tenn..... | Nashville. |

IV.—THE WESTERN STATES—

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Kentucky..... | Ky..... | Frankfort. |
| 2. Ohio..... | O..... | Columbia. |
| 3. Michigan..... | Mich..... | Lansing. |
| 4. Indiana..... | Ind..... | Indianapolis. |
| 5. Illinois | Ill..... | Springfield. |
| 6. Wisconsin | Wis..... | Madison. |
| 7. Minnesota..... | Minn..... | St. Paul. |
| 8. Iowa..... | Ia..... | Des Moines. |
| 9. Missouri | Mo..... | Jefferson City. |
| 10. Kansas..... | Kan..... | Topeka. |
| 11. Nebraska..... | Neb..... | Omaha. |
| 12. Utah | Ut..... | Salt Lake City. |

V.—THE PACIFIC STATES—

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. California..... | Cal..... | Sacramento. |
| 2. Oregon | Or..... | Salem. |
| 3. Nevada | Nev..... | Carson City. |

TERRITORIES.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Washington. | 5. Colorado. |
| 2. Idaho. | 6. New Mexico. |
| 3. Dakotah. | 7. Arizona. |
| 4. Montana. | 8. Indian Territory. |

6. **Rhode Island** is the smallest, and **Texas** the largest State in the Union.—**New York** is the most important State in the Union, because it is the richest and most populous.

7. The **New England States** were first settled in 1620 by the English Puritans, usually called the *Pilgrims*.

who left England because they were persecuted for their religion. The Pilgrims crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and settled at Plymouth in Massachusetts. The New England States are noted for their extensive manufactures. Massachusetts is the leading State of New England.

8. The **Middle States** are noted for their extensive commerce and shipping. **New York** exceeds every other State in population, wealth, and commerce. **Pennsylvania** is noted for its coal and iron mines, and its oil-wells. **New Jersey** for its peaches and other fruits.
9. The **Southern States** are noted for their cotton, rice, sugar-cane and tobacco. Oranges, pine-apples, and bananas are abundant in Florida and Texas. **South Carolina** yields the most rice; **Louisiana** the most sugar-cane; and **Mississippi** the most cotton. **Texas** is noted for immense herds of cattle.
10. The **Western States** are noted for their vast prairies, agriculture, and minerals. **California** is noted for its gold, and **Nevada** for its silver mines.
11. **Northern Cities.**—The leading cities in the Northern States are New York. (population 1,000,000), Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, &c. **NEW YORK** is the largest city in America and **PHILADELPHIA**, is the second largest. New York contains nearly three times as many people as all Nova Scotia. It has the largest Deaf & Dumb Institution in the world. Philadelphia is noted for the regularity of its streets and its extensive manufactures. New York is the *third* city in the world for shipping and commerce, London and Liverpool being the first two. **Boston** is the largest city in New England, and is noted for its public schools.
12. **Southern Cities.**—The leading cities in the Southern States are Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. **New Orleans** is the greatest cotton-market in the world. **Charleston** is noted as the place where the great civil war began in 1861 by firing on Fort Sumpter.
13. **Western Cities.**—The leading cities in the Western States are Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco. **Chicago** is the great city of the west. In 1831 it contained but seven or eight families. Now it

has a population of about 300,000. In 1871 it was nearly destroyed by fire, but has been rapidly re-built. **Cincinnati** is the greatest pork-market in the world, **San Francisco** is the most important city on the Pacific coast.

14. **Capital.**—**Washington** (109,000) is the capital of the United States. It is situated on the River Potomac, in the District of Columbia. Washington is the place where the President of the United States resides. The *Capitol* at Washington, where Congress meets, is a vast and magnificent building. There is a *Deaf Mute College* at Washington, the only one of the kind in the world.
15. The **State of Maine** borders on New Brunswick, and is the nearest of the States to us.
16. **States** on the **Canadian Border.**—New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York touch the Canadian border.
- 17, **States** touching the **Canadian Lakes.**—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois lie on the great Canadian Lakes.
18. **Cities Lying** on the **Great Lakes.**—Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, &c. lie round the shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan.
19. **New England** is the part of the States nearest to us in this Province.

POPULATION OF LEADING CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Census of 1871.)

New York, with	Newark, N. J.....	105,000
Brooklyn, N. Y....	Louisville, Ky.....	100,700
Philadelphia, Pa....	Cleveland, O.....	93,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,000
Chicago, Ill.....	Jersey City.....	82,000
Baltimore, Md.....	Detroit, Mich.....	79,500
Boston, Mass.....	Milwaukee, Wis....	71,000
Cincinnati, Ohio....	Albany, N. Y.....	69,000
New Orleans, La....	Providence, R. I....	69,000
San Francisco, Cal..	Richmond, Ala.....	51,000
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Charleston, S. C....	49,000
Washington.....		109,000

No
the le
the p
not b
of int
in the
and t
he kn

II

Englan

Scotlan

COUNTRIES AND CITIES ON THE GLOBE.

NOTE.—The following pages (73-79) presenting a “bird’s-eye-view” of the leading countries and cities on the globe, are intended to be used by the pupil as a *companion* and *guide* to the map. The lists may or may not be committed to memory as the teacher deems best—but the chief facts of interest connected with the places named, in addition to what is taught in the previous portions of the book, should be given by signs or otherwise, and the pupil afterwards required to write out in his own language what he knows about them.

DIVISIONS OF THE OLD WORLD.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| I. Europe | { Northern Europe.
Middle Europe.
Southern Europe. |
| II. Asia | { Northern Asia.
Central Asia.
Western Asia.
Eastern Asia. |
| III. Africa | { Northern Africa.
The Nile Region.
Southern Africa.
Western Africa.
Eastern Africa.
Central Africa. |

COUNTRIES & CITIES OF EUROPE.

I.—IN MIDDLE EUROPE.

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
England.....	London , Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Stafford, York, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Southampton, Portsmouth, Oxford, Cambridge.
Scotland.....	Edinburgh , Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Leith, Perth.

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Ireland.....	Dublin , Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford.
Holland.....	Amsterdam , Rotterdam, Utrecht, Luxemburg.
Belgium.....	Brussels , Antwerp, Ghent, Liege, Waterloo, Bruges.
Germany.....	Frankfurt , Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Dresden, Leipzig.
Switzerland.....	Berne , Geneva, Basle, Zurich, Lucerne.
Prussia.....	Berlin , Cologne, Danzig, Stettin, Wittenberg, Breslau.
Poland.....	Warsaw , Cracow, Lemberg.
Austria.....	Vienna , Prague, Trieste.
Hungary.....	Buda , Pesth, Presburg.

2. In Southern Europe.

France.....	Paris , Versailles, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Boulogne, Calais.
Spain.....	Madrid , Cadiz, Seville, Barcelona, Toledo, Cordova, Gibraltar.
Portugal.....	Lisbon , Oporto.
Italy.....	Rome , Florence, Turin, Milan, Genoa, Venice, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo.
Turkey.....	Constantinople , Adrianople, Bucharest, Jassy.
Greece.....	Athens , Corinth, Sparta, Corfu, Zante.

3. In Northern Europe.

Denmark.....	Copenhagen , Elsinore.
Norway.....	Christiania , Bergen, Drontheim.
Sweden.....	Stockholm , Upsala, Carlscrona.
Russia.....	Petersburg , Kronstadt, Moscow, Revel, Riga, Archangel, Odessa, Sebastopol.
Lapland.....	Kola .

Asia
Asia

Syri

Pale

Arm

Mesc

Je

Kur

Arab

Pers

Afgh

Bel

Hind

Burm

Siam

Anan

Chin

Chin

Tibet

Inde

Siber

Japan

Moro
Alger
Tunis
Tripo

II. ASIA.

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Asiatic Turkey.....	Smyrna , Aleppo, Bagdad.
Asia Minor.....	Smyrna, Scutari, Trebizond, Sinope, Brusa, Tarsus.
Syria.....	Aleppo , Damascus, Antioch, Palmyra.
Palestine.....	Jerusalem , Jaffa, Acre, Gaza, Tyre, Sidon, Bethlehem, Nazareth.
Armenia.....	Erzeroum, Kars.
Mesopotamia or Al } Jezireh..... }	Mosul (<i>Ruins of Nineveh</i>) Orfa, Har- ran, Diarbekr.
Kurdistan or Assyria....	Bagdad, Hillah (<i>Ruins of Babylon</i>)
Arabia.....	Mecca , Medina, Mocha, Aden.
Persia.....	Teheran , Ispahan, Shiraz, Bushire.
Afghanistan.....	Cabool , Candahar, Herat.
Beloochistan.....	Kelat .
Hindustan or India.....	Calcutta , Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Lahore, Cawnpore, Cashmere.
Burmah.....	Ava , Monchobo.
Siam.....	Bangkok .
Anam.....	Hue , Kesho, Saigon.
China.....	Pekin , Nankin, Hong-kong, Canton, Shanghai.
Chinese Tartary.....	Yarkand , Cashgar.
Tibet.....	Lassa .
Independent Tartary....	Bokhara , Samarkand.
Siberia.....	Tobolsk , Irkutsk.
Japan.....	Yedo , Miako, Yokohama.

III.—AFRICA.

1. Northern Africa.

Morocco.....	Morocco , Fez, Tangier.
Algeria.....	Algiers , Bona, Constantine.
Tunis.....	Tunis (<i>Ruins of Carthage</i>) Kairwan
Tripoli & Barca.....	Tripoli (<i>Ruins of Cyrene, Apollonia, Berenice, &c., ancient Greek cities.</i>)

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Sahara or Great Desert...	A vast sandy wilderness. No towns. No vegetation. Only a few green spots, called oases.

2. *The Nile Region.*

Egypt	Cairo , Alexandria, Damietta, Suez.
Nubia.....	Khartoon , Sennar.
Abyssinia.....	Gondar , Adowa, Ankobar.

3. *Central Africa.*

Soudan or Nigritia or } Negroland }	Timbuctoo , Boosa, Rubba, and many other towns.
--	--

4. *Western Africa.*

Senegambia.....	Fort Bathurst, Fort St. Louis.
Sierra Leone.....	Freetown.
Liberia.....	Monrovia.
Upper Guinea } Gold Coast }	Coomassie , Abomey, Abeokuta, Benin.
Lower Guinea.....	Loango , Salvador.

5. *Southern Africa.*

Hottentot Country.....	No places of importance.
Kaffraria.....	No places of importance.
Bechuana Country.....	No places of importance.
Zulu Country.	" "
Natal.....	Port Natal, Pietermaritzburg.
Cape Colony	Cape Town , Graham's Town.

6. *Eastern Africa.*

Mozambique.....	Mozambique , Sofala.
Zanguebar	Zanzibar .
Somauli	Berbera.
Madagascar Island.....	Tananarivo , Tamatave.
Mauritius Island.....	Port Louis.

Green
Dan
Alask
Britis

The U

Mexic
Centra

1. G

2. S

3. H

4. N

5. C

6. B

The W

New Gr

Venezu

Ecuado

Demer

Briti

French

Dutch

Brazil.

Peru...

Bolivia

Chili...

La Plat

Buen

NORTH AMERICA.

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Greenland or } Danish America }	Julianshaab. Christianshaab.
Alaska.....	New Archangel.
British America.....	Ottawa , Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, N.B. St. John's, N. F., Charlottetown.
The United States.....	Washington , New York, Phila- delphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, Richmond, Charleston, Chicago, San Francisco.
Mexico.....	Mexico , Vera Cruz, Puebla.
Central America.....	New Guatemala, Belize, Truxillo, &c.
1. Guatemala.....	New Guatemala.
2. San Salvador.....	San Salvador.
3. Honduras.....	Comayagua, Truxillo.
4. Nicaragua.....	Leon, Nicaragua.
5. Costa Rica.....	San Jose.
6. British Honduras..	Belize .
The West Indies.....	Havana , San Domingo, Kingston.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Granada.....	Bogota , Cartagena.
Venezuela.....	Caraccas , Maracaybo, Valencia
Ecuador.....	Quito , Guayaquil.
Demerara or } British Guiana }	Georgetown.
French Guiana.....	Cayenne .
Dutch Guiana.....	Paramaribo.
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro , San Salvador, Para, Pernambuco.
Peru.....	Lima , Callao, Truxillo.
Bolivia or Upper Peru..	Chiquisaca , La Paz, Potosi.
Chili.....	Santiago , Valparaiso, Concepcion.
La Plata and } Buenos Ayres }	Buenos Ayres , Parana, Cordova.

Paraguay.....	Assompeion.
Uruguay.....	Monte Video.
Patagonia.....	No towns. Wandering Indians.
Tierra del Fuego.....	No towns. Natives live chiefly on fish.
Falkland Islands.....	Port Louis. A British colony.

OCEANIA.

DIVISIONS OF OCEANIA.

- I.—**Malaysia**, or the East India Archipelago.
- II.—**Australasia**, or “Southern Asia.”
- III.—**Melanesia**, or the “Black Islands,” so called from the natives being black.
- IV.—**Polynesia**, or “Many Islands”—scattered over the Pacific Ocean.

I.—MALAYSIA OR THE EAST INDIA ISLANDS.

	<i>Belonging to</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Sumatra.....	The Dutch.....	Penang, Bencoolen.
Java.....	The Dutch.....	Batavia.
Celebes.....	The Dutch.....	Macassar.
Moluccas.....	The Dutch.....	Ambonya.
Borneo.....	Dutch & English....	Burni, Sarawak.
Timor, &c.....	Portuguese.....	Coepong.
Philippine Isles.....	Spaniards.....	Manilla.
Labuan.....	The British.....	Victoria.

II.—AUSTRALASIA.

Australia.....	Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo.
Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land	} Hobart Town. } Launceston.
New Zealand.....	
Norfolk Island.....	A beautiful island, formerly a penal settlement.

III.—MELANESIA.

The New Hebrides.....	New Guinea or Papua.
The Admiralty Isles.....	New Caledonia.
Queen Charlotte Isles.....	New Ireland.
The Solomon Isles.....	New Britain.

IV.—POLYNESIA.

1. *North of the Equator.*

The Ladrone or Marianne Is.
The Pelew Islands.
The Caroline Islands.
Mulgrave Archipelago.
The Sandwich Islands.
Hawaii, or Owhyhee.

2. *South of the Equator.*

The Friendly Islands.
Samoa or Navigator's Islands.
The Fejee Islands.
Cook's or Harvey's Islands.
The Society Islands.
The Marquesas Islands.

SHAPE OF THE EARTH.

1. Is the Earth large ?
Yes—very, very, very large, indeed.
2. Is the Earth flat, or square, or round, or what ?
It is round like a ball or orange.
3. What is the shape of the Earth ? What is it like ?
4. Does it appear round ?
No—it appears to be flat.
5. Is it really flat ?
No—although it seems to be flat, it is really round.
6. How do we know that the Earth is not flat but round ?
 - (1.) Because vessels have sailed round it, and have come back to the place from which they started.
 - (2.) Because we can always see the topmasts of a ship before we see the ship itself : if the earth were flat, we should see the whole at once.

SIZE OF THE EARTH.

1. Is the Earth the same *shape* as a boy's ball ?
2. Is it the same *size* as a ball ?
Oh ! no—It is far far larger—It is an immense globe.
3. How large is it ? } So large that it would take a ship a year
4. What size is it ? } to sail round it.
5. Is it solid *through and through* ?
No—it is hollow in the inside.
6. What is thought to be in the interior of it ?
It is supposed to be filled with fire and inflammable gas.
7. Of What does the surface of the Earth consist ?
Of Land and Water.
8. Whether is there more Land or Water on the Globe ?
More water—There is nearly three time as much water as land—The Land covers about *one-fourth* ($\frac{1}{4}$), and the water about *three-fourths* ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the Earth's surface.
9. What is the whole *area* of the Globe ?
One hundred and ninety-seven millions (197,000,000) of square miles.
10. { How much land is there on the Globe's surface ?
11. { What is the extent of the land surface ?
Fifty-one and a half millions (51,500,000) of square miles.

12. How much water is there on the face of the globe?
13. What is the extent of the water surface?
One hundred and forty-five millions (145,000,000) of square miles.
14. How far is it *through and through* from North Pole to South Pole?
15. What is the *diameter* of the Earth? Nearly 8,000 miles.
16. What is its measurement *round and round*?
17. What is its *circumference*? Nearly 25,000 miles.
18. How many people are there on the face of the Earth?
19. What is the *population* of the globe?
About twelve hundred millions (1,200,000,000.)
20. If all the people of the world were to pass before you *one by one*, for you to count them, it would take you 30 years to count them, at the rate of one for *every second*, without stopping to eat or sleep.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

1. Is the Earth standing still?
No—it is moving all the time.
2. Does it appear to be moving?
No—it seems to be standing still, while the sun and the stars appear to be moving round it; but *in reality* it is the earth that is turning round.
3. How many motions has the Earth?
Two—a *daily* motion and a *yearly* motion. (1) It turns round on its own *axis* once in every 24 hours. (2) It goes round the Sun once every year (365 days.)
4. What causes Day and Night?
The turning round of the Earth on its axis every 24 hours. It is day when our side of the globe is turned *towards* the sun; it is night when our side of the globe is turned *away from it*. When it is day with us it is night at the other side of the world, and when it is day at the other side of the world, it is night with us.
5. When is it day?
6. When is it night?
7. What is the *axis* of the earth?
An imaginary line passing through the globe, and on which it is supposed to turn.
8. How many Seasons are there?
Four—Spring, Summer, Fall (or Autumn) and Winter.
9. What causes the change of the Seasons?
The moving of the Earth round the Sun every year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
I.—DIAGRAM OF THE GLOBE, POINTS OF THE COMPASS, and PARTS OF A COUNTRY.....	4
II.—LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS (without definitions).....	5-9
I. Physical Divisions of the Earth—Land and Water.....	5
II. Political Divisions, &c. of the Earth, Rulers, Legislatures, &c.	6-7
III. Various Phrases.....	7
IV. Directions, or Points of the Compass.....	8
V. Imaginary Lines, &c. on the Earth's Surface...	9
III.—INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS.....	9
IV.—GEOGRAPHY OF NOVA SCOTIA.....	10-23
1. The Province of Nova Scotia— History, &c.	10
2. Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton Island...	11
3. Counties in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.....	"
4. Productions, &c. of the Province.....	11-13
5. Principal Rivers, Principal Bays	13
6. Principal Harbors, Capes, and Mountains	14
7. Principal Islands, Lakes, Towns, and Villages	15
8. Principal Towns and Villages	15-16
9. County, Township, Town (distinguished from one another).....	16-17
10. Extent, Boundaries, &c.....	17-18
11. Tabular View of Nova Scotia.....	19-20
12. Examination Questions.....	20-23
V.—INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.....	24-80
1. Names of Places which we very often read or hear about.....	24-26
2. Diagram of the Dominion, and North America	24

		Page.
	3. Places in the Mother Country , in Europe , in America , and in Asia ...	25
	4. Places in Africa , and in Oceania	26
	5. Leading Places of Interest on the Globe briefly noticed.....	26-29
	6. Countries and Capitals.....	29
	7. Exercises on the Map or Globe.....	29-30
	8. Distances of Places from Halifax.....	30-31
	9. Comparative Sizes of Places.....	31, 63
	10. Relative Positions of Places.....	32
	11. The Old World and the New World	33
	12. North America	34
	13. The Dominion of Canada	34, 35, 58
	14. Provinces of the Dominion.....	35, 58, 64
	15. Cities of the Dominion.....	36, 60, 65-68
	16. The Mother Country	36-37
	17. Places in the Mother Country (with remarks).....	37-38
	Places in England	37
	Places in Wales, Scotland, Ireland	38
	18. The British Empire—Its Extent.....	39
	19. Round the World in Eighty Days.....	40
	VI. GENERAL VIEW OF MAP OF THE WORLD.....	41-57
	1. Grand Divisions of the Land and Water , Grand Island Groups , &c.....	41
	2. Important Single Islands	42
	3. Principal Mountain Ranges	42-43
	4. Single Mountains and Volcanoes	43
	5. Principal Rivers and Lakes	44-45
	6. Principal Seas	45
	7. Principal Bays, Gulfs, Straits	46
	8. Principal Channels, Isthmuses, Peninsulas	47
	9. Principal Capes, Waterfalls, Deserts	48
	10. Principal Plains, Valleys, Forests	49
	11. Celebrated Scenery	49-50
	12. NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD.....	50-51
	13. ARTIFICIAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD (Remarkable Structures, &c.).....	51-53
	14. REMARKABLE PLACES—(short notices of).....	53-57
	The Continents	53
	Oceans, Zones & Tropics , Noted Islands	54

	Page.
Noted Mountains , and Noted Rivers	55
Noted Lakes , and Noted Bays	56
Noted Capes , and Noted Straits	57
VII.— BRITISH AMERICA	58-68
1. Tabular View of British America.....	60-62
2. Comparative sizes of Provinces.....	63
3. County Divisions, Districts, &c.....	"
4. Counties of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island.....	"
Provinces and Colonies—What noted for.....	64
6. British American Cities—What noted for.....	65-67
7. Population of Cities and Towns in the Domi- nion—(Census of 1871).....	67-68
VII.— THE UNITED STATES	69-72
Population of leading Cities in United States...	72
IX.— THE OLD WORLD —Divisions of the Old World,....	73
X.— COUNTRIES AND CITIES ON THE GLOBE	73-79
1. Countries and Cities of Europe	73-74
2. Countries and Cities of Asia	74-75
3. Countries and Cities of Africa	75-76
4. Countries and Cities of North America ..	77
5. Countries and Cities of South America ...	77
6. Cities of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	78
XI.— OCEANIA —Divisions of Oceania.....	78-79
I. Malaysia or the East India Archipelago....	78
II. Australasia —Islands and Towns.....	"
III. Melanesia —Principal Islands.....	"
IV. Polynesia —Principal Groups and Islands	79
XII.— SIZE, SHAPE and MOTIONS of the EARTH	80-81

	Page.
...	55
....	56
...	57
....58	68
...60	62
...	63
...	"
nd	"
...	"
...	64
...65	67
ni-	
...67	68
...69	72
...	72
...	73
...73	79
...73	74
...74	75
...75	76
...	77
...	77
!	
...	78
...78	79
...	78
...	"
...	"
ds	79
...80	81